THE

NATIONAL FORMULARY

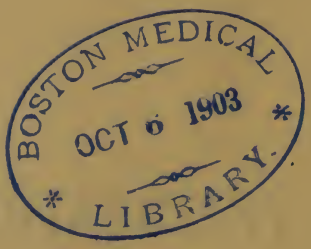
OF

UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

REVISED EDITION.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE
AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
1896.



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PREFACE TO THE REVISED EDITION.

When the present Committee on National Formulary was appointed in 1888, the "Formulary" had just been issued, and embraced practically all preparations in established use for which no uniform or authoritative standard existed. The work was as nearly perfect as could be expected, but it was not to be supposed that so large a number of formulas as are embraced by the "Formulary" should prove uniformly satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the most frequent complaints that reached the Committee were made with reference to the imperfection—real or supposed—of certain formulas. These complaints have been carefully considered, and the necessary corrections have been made in all cases in which the complaints were found to be just.

Another source of complaint that finds voice quite frequently is that too many of the preparations are dependent upon each other; that is to say, that in order to make one preparation, two, three or more other preparations have to be made before the one desired can be compounded. This defect is true only in a restricted sense, and does not entail the inconvenience that is generally implied in the complaints. As already pointed out in the preface to the original edition (p. v.) only a few preparations of the "Formulary" are so concerned, and these are inexpensive, and are easily kept in a well assorted stock. It is, therefore, suggested that the following preparations be kept ready prepared:

Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.).
Aromatic Elixir of Liquorice (F. 77).
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111).
Compound Spirit of Orange (U. S. P.).
Compound Spirit of Cardamon (F. 347).
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419).
Solution of Cochineal (F. 216).

Syrup of Coffee (F. 367).

Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407).

Tincture of Cudbear (F. 418).

With these preparations—which cannot be made at short notice—and such chemicals and supplies as may be expected in every well-appointed pharmacy, most of the preparations contemplated in the complaints may be conveniently and expeditiously made; while in the case of formulas in which other preparations of the "Formulary" are concerned, their preparation can usually become part of the process. To facilitate this the number as well as the name of the preparation so directed is given in the formulas, while official preparations are indicated by the letters "U. S. P." following their titles.

The demand for additional formulas has been carefully considered by the Committee. This demand, unfortunately, was in most cases for working formulas for preparations that have come into current use under fanciful trade-names, and for which no formulas, other than obscure indications of composition borne on the labels, are known to pharmacy. The Committee did not consider it within the scope of their duties to devise and construct formulas for such preparations, the more particularly since their composition is only imperfectly given, and because the demand for them seems to be dependent upon the skill and industry with which they are brought to the attention of the medical profession, rather than upon any intrinsic superiority that they possess over other medicinal agents. On the other hand, preparations for which working formulas were suggested to the Committee, were uniformly subjected to critical experiment, and their formulas embodied in the revised "Formulary."

The Committee has seen fit to embody in this revised edition the formulas of such preparations as were dropped at the last revision of the U. S. Pharmacopœia, since some of these may still continue to be prescribed in various parts of the country; on the other hand, the formulas for all those preparations have been omitted, which appeared in the first edition of the "Formulary," but were subsequently introduced into the Pharmacopœia of 1890.

In conformity with instruction the different denominations of weights and measures are expressed in the terms of the Metric System in this revised "Formulary," and they have been adjusted, when-

ever practicable, so as to make one thousand grammes or cubic centimeters of the finished product. This is perhaps the most radical change that has been effected, but one that places the "Formulary" abreast of the times, and its text in harmony with that of the U. S. Pharmacopœia of 1890.

C. Lewis Diehl,
Chairman of the Com. on Nat. Formulary of the A. Ph. A.

A. B. Stevens,
Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Corrections.

C. T. P. Fennel,
Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Eliminations.

Chas. Caspari, Jr.,
Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Additions.

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

It is well known that the remedies for which the Pharmacopœia prescribes definite standards, constitute only a limited portion of the resources of the medical profession in the treatment of the sick. Without referring to the more ephemeral preparations, or to such as are of a proprietary character, or are used by the public for self-medication, there is a large number of others, which are more or less frequently prescribed by physicians, or demanded by the public, but which are not recognized by the Pharmacopœia, either because they were not deemed by the revisers to be of sufficient importance to be included in the official work, or because they originated subsequently to the appearance of that work, or for other reasons. Owing to the absence of an authoritative standard, many of these unofficial preparations have been, and are being made, after different formulæ, and in varying strength, so that the pharmacists, particularly in the larger cities, are compelled to procure and keep on hand a variety of brands of what is intended to be one and the same preparation, to satisfy the demands of their patrons, professional or otherwise. The evils arising from this condition of things are so well known and so far-reaching in their results, that there is no need of any argument in favor of a plan which may palliate the existing evil, chiefly caused by a lack of uniformity, or the want of a common standard.

In order to bring about a practical amelioration of this state of things, a local Committee representing the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society of Brooklyn, and the German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York, several years ago published a book of formulæ, comprising those which were in most frequent use in their immediate vicinity, and recommended the same to the medical profession. As this book appeared at a time which happened to be particularly favorable to the realization of the object sought to be attained, it gained so much ground, even outside of the locality for which it was originally intended, that the Joint Committee, authorized by the Societies which it represented, tendered the work to the American Pharmaceutical

Association, at the Annual Meeting held at Pittsburgh, in 1885, as a nucleus for the construction of a National Formulary. The Association having accepted the gift, a Committee was appointed to prepare such a work, and as a first result, this Committee presented at the next Annual Meeting, held at Providence, in 1886, a "*Preliminary Draft of a National Formulary*," comprising whatever the Committee had been able to gather, either from existing formularies, or from its own labors, or from the special contributions of individuals or societies. This Draft showed, more forcibly than could have been done in any other manner, how serious the existing evil was, and at the same time, how difficult would be the task to bring into harmony the conflicting views and customs. For the purpose of enabling the Committee to accomplish this task with better expectation of success, it was enlarged by the addition of one member from every State Pharmaceutical Association in the United States and Canada.

The Committee thus constituted has endeavored, to the best of its ability, to carry out the object for which it was appointed. While it was, of course, impossible for most of the members representing other States, personally to attend the weekly meetings of the Committee, held in New York City, yet all important matters were referred to them by circular, and their votes thereon solicited, so that the results, regarded as a whole, truly represent the intentions and decisions of the whole Committee, though individual members may not have agreed upon every detail.

One of the most difficult problems which the Committee encountered, was the selection of the preparations which should be admitted into the Formulary. In order to ascertain the wishes of the different sections of the country, a printed list of the proposed titles was sent to each member, and a vote or expression of opinion thereon asked for. After all the votes had been returned, it was evident that much would still be left to the discretion of the Editing Sub-Committee, which had in the meantime been appointed. The latter, thereupon, prepared a final list of titles, which was again submitted to the members, and this list having been slightly amended in accordance with the suggestions received, was made the basis of the final text, though in the course of editing some further changes, chiefly additions, became necessary in order to fill in existing gaps. On looking over the contents of the book, every individual reader will probably encounter quite a number of preparations with which he is unfamiliar, or which he has never had occasion to use or to dispense, and the presence of which, from his standpoint, may appear superfluous. It should, however, be remembered that every section of this large country had to be considered: hence, what may be entirely unused or only rarely used in one section, may be of common

occurrence in another. It is quite probable that some preparations which ought to have been received into the Formulary have been overlooked, or that some of those introduced are not as frequently employed as has been represented to the Committee. Whatever error may have been committed in one direction or another, will no doubt be corrected in subsequent editions.

While it was at no time contemplated by the Committee as a whole—though, perhaps, by some individual members—to devise imitations of any of the popular nostrums of the present day, yet it was very difficult to decide exactly where the line should be drawn. Consequently the list will be found to include a small number of formulæ which may recall some of the before-mentioned preparations, but which are constructed on rational principles, irrespective of mere external appearance and taste, and mainly with regard to uniform composition and reliable effect. It is not expected that these preparations will readily replace, in the eyes of the public, the much-advertised nostrums, but it is hoped that if proper therapeutic effects are expected from them, they will be used or directed to be used in place of the commercial articles, the composition of which is generally kept secret. A proposition was at one time made to include in the work definitions and descriptions of the more important crude drugs and chemicals which have come into use since the last U. S. Pharmacopœia was issued. But it was found that the labor involved in the task already outlined was so great, that no time could be devoted to any further additions. Hence the project had to be abandoned, though it will be a comparatively easy matter to incorporate these additions in a subsequent edition.

In constructing the formulæ of the compound preparations, it has been the endeavor of the Committee to make them as independent from each other as possible, so that only a comparatively small number of what may be called *basic preparations* need be kept in stock. The principal bases thus required are:

No. 25. Elixir Adjuvans. As a vehicle, chiefly for saline preparations.—No. 31. Aromatic Elixir. Intended to be used as a substitute for the officinal Elixir Aurantii, unless the latter or some other flavored Elixir should be preferred.—No. 42. Elixir of Cinchona.—No. 44. Detannated Elixir of Cinchona.—No. 54. Elixir of Yerba Santa.—No. 81. Elixir of Pepsin.—No. 105. Compound Elixir of Taraxacum.—No. 337. Aromatic Spirit.—No. 338. Compound Spirit of Orange.—No. 340. Spirit of Curacao.—No. 352. Syrup of Coffee.—No. 360. Aromatic Syrup of Yerba Santa.—No. 394. Detannated Tincture of Cinchona.—If these are kept in stock in reasonable quantities, most of the compound preparations contained in the Formulary may be prepared in a short time.

Regarding the system of weights and measures used in the work, the probable action of the Committee had been foreshadowed in their last Report to the American Pharmaceutical Association, in which they expressed their conviction that all medicines that are prescribed by *measure*, had better be prepared by measure, or by weight *and* measure. The Committee is of the opinion that the working formulæ, either in a Pharmacopœia or in a Formulary, need not all be forced into one rigid, immutable, and uniform system of weights or of measures; but that a judicious and common-sense selection of one or another system, in different formulæ of the same work, may be perfectly legitimate, so long as those used in one and the same formula are practically commensurate with each other—the object, in all cases, being to obtain uniform and definite products, the relative strength of which will be immediately understood without special calculations. While, therefore, the system of *parts by weight* has been unreservedly admitted in the case of such preparations as are always, or at least preferably, made by weight (for instance, No. 2, Acidum Carbolicum Iodatum; No. 10, Boroglycerinum, etc., etc.), definite weights and measures have been used in the case of all those which are taken or administered by measure.

In the choice of the terms expressing the different denominations of weights and measures, some variation will be noticed, which is, however, introduced designedly. For instance, in No. 197 (Linimentum Opii Compositum), the first item is 1½ fluidounces; the second, 120 grains; the third, 4 fluidounces; the fourth, 180 minims; the fifth, 6 fluidounces, etc. The term "180 minims" was preferred to "3 fluidrachms," to break the monotony of the *fluid* terms, so as to diminish the risk of a mistake. And this method has been applied also in many other cases.

Regarding the nomenclature, the Committee has selected what appeared to them the most suitable and expressive titles. Probably many of the preparations in the work will never be ordered under their Latin names, as for instance, "Pulvis Hydrargyri Chloridi Mitis et Jalapæ" ("Calomel and Jalap"); yet it was deemed necessary to introduce such titles, in order to secure a homogeneous alphabetical arrangement.

In the selection of the particular process or working formula for each preparation, the Committee has proceeded with all the care that it was possible to bestow upon it. All suggestions, recommendations and criticisms were carefully and impartially considered, and, whenever possible, practically tested. It is not to be expected, however, that the Committee has always succeeded in making the best selection. Indeed, many of the formulæ will, no doubt, hereafter, require modification to make them more perfect, after a suf-

ficient time has elapsed to fully test the merits of the different processes.

It was not within the province of the Committee to meddle with matters of which the medical practitioner or the therapeutist is the proper and competent judge. In most cases, it was sufficient to take a formula, just as it was already in existence, and to adopt it either entirely without change, or to restrict the modifications to the unessential features without affecting its therapeutic value, and merely with a view to improve its form. There are, however, a number of preparations in which more radical changes appeared desirable. In these cases the Committee availed itself of the advice of competent medical authorities, either by personal interviews or by correspondence.

The mission which this work is to fulfil can only be properly accomplished by the co-operation of the medical profession. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance that the members of this profession, throughout the country, be made acquainted with the existence, contents and objects of this book, and that, if the same be approved by them, as is confidently expected, they will consent to accept the preparations made in accordance with the formulæ contained therein, instead of designating any special maker's product.

In the execution of its task, the National Committee has been fortunate enough to avail itself of valuable advice and assistance, both voluntary and solicited, from many members of the profession and other sources. At the request of the Committee, the three Societies who had issued the pamphlet above spoken of, continued the several committees formerly appointed by them, and this increase of the working nucleus of the National Committee has been of the utmost importance to a successful termination of its allotted task, since without this assistance, it would have been physically impossible for it to perform the large number of experiments, and to prepare the many hundreds of specimens, necessary to decide on the merits of the various proposed formulæ. The gentlemen who have so generously assisted the Committee, and to whom special thanks are due, are: Messrs. Gustavus Balser, Julius Kalish, Edward L. Milhau, and Henry Schmid, from the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York; Messrs. Donald L. Cameron, Thomas D. McElhenie, J. P. Heyen, Louis E. Nicot, and Charles R. Paddock, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society; and Messrs. Theodore Louis, Charles E. P. Meumann, Gustavus Pfingsten, Gustavus Ramsperger, and Charles F. Schleussner, of the German Apothecaries' Society of the City of New York. Very valuable assistance has also been rendered to the Committee by the following gentlemen: Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Prof. J. M. Maisch, and Mr. Alfred B. Taylor, of Philadelphia; Prof. J. U.

Lloyd, of Cincinnati; Dr. Robert G. Eccles, of Brooklyn; Prof. Charles E. Munroe, U. S. N., of Newport, R. I.; Prof. Alfred M. Mayer, of Hoboken, N. J.; Messrs. Charles F. Heebner, W. M. Massey, and B. T. Fairchild, of New York; Mr. O. A. A. Rouillion, of Brooklyn; Mr. C. H. Bernhard, of Madison; and Mr. A. Conrath, of Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Charles Mohr, of Mobile, Ala.; Mr. J. H. Dawson, and Prof. W. T. Wenzell, of San Francisco; Messrs. R. B. Ferguson, W. S. Thompson, and G. G. C. Simms, of Washington, D. C.; Dr. A. B. Lyons, of Detroit, Mich.; Messrs. S. A. D. Sheppard, and J. W. Colcord, of Boston, Mass.; Mr. J. D. A. Hartz, of College Point, N. Y.; Mr. Albert E. Ebert, Prof. E. B. Stuart and Mr. Charles L. Feldkamp, of Chicago, Ill.; the Committee on Unofficinal Formulæ appointed by various State Pharmaceutical Associations during the last two years, and many others.

The Committee, on behalf of the American Pharmaceutical Association, now turns over its work to the public, and expresses the hope that it will be accepted as a standard and guide, whenever possible. In order that it may be rendered more perfect and complete, it is respectfully urged that any defects, omissions, or errors, be carefully noted, and that a list of these, as well as suggestions and propositions for a future revision, be sent to the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association, or to any Formulary Committee that may hereafter be appointed.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL FORMULARY OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.

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* Deceased.

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NATIONAL FORMULARY

OF

UNOFFICIAL PREPARATIONS.

1. ACETUM AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Vinegar.

Oil of Lavender, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Rosemary, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Juniper, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Peppermint, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Cinnamon (Cassia), *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Lemon, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Oil of Cloves, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175 Cc.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol, add the Acetic Acid, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Warm the turbid mixture, during several hours, at a temperature not exceeding 70° C. (158° F.), taking care that it shall not suffer loss by evaporation. Then set it aside for a few days, occasionally agitating, and filter.

2. ACETUM LOBELIÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Vinegar of Lobelia.

Lobelia, in No. 30 powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Diluted Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Moisten the powder with *fifty* (50) *cubic centimeters* of Diluted Acetic Acid, pack it firmly in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour Diluted Acetic Acid upon it until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

3. ACETUM SANGUINARIÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Vinegar of Sanguinaria.

Sanguinaria, in No. 30 powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Diluted Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Moisten the powder with *fifty* (50) *cubic centimeters* of Diluted Acetic Acid, pack it firmly in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour Diluted Acetic Acid upon it until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

4. ACIDUM CARBOLICUM IODATUM.

Iodized Carbolic Acid.

Phenol Iodatum. Iodized Phenol.

Iodine, reduced to powder, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Carbolic Acid, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Glycerin, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.

Introduce the Iodine into a flask, add the Carbolic Acid, previously melted, then the Glycerin, and digest the mixture at a gentle heat, frequently agitating, until the Iodine is dissolved.

Keep the product in glass-stoppered vials, in a dark place.

5. ACIDUM CITRICUM SACCHARATUM.

Saccharated Citric Acid.

Citric Acid (U. S. P.), in very fine powder, *six hundred and twenty-five grammes*	625 Gm.
Sugar, in very fine powder, *three hundred and seventy-five grammes*	375 Gm.

Triturate the powders together until intimately mixed, and preserve the product in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—This Saccharate, when dissolved in water with an equal weight of Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), will form a neutral solution, and it is introduced into this Formulary for the convenient preparation of Effervescent Powders (F. 319).

This Saccharate contains 62.5 per cent. of Crystallized Citric Acid.

6. ACIDUM HYPOPHOSPHOROSUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid.

Potassium Hypophosphite, *two hundred and eight grammes.*	208 Gm.
Tartaric Acid, *three hundred grammes*	300 Gm.
Distilled Water, *five hundred and eighty-eight grammes* . . .	588 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), *six hundred grammes*	600 Gm.

Dissolve the Potassium Hypophosphite in the Distilled Water,

and the Tartaric Acid in the Diluted Alcohol. Mix the two solutions in a flask, cork the latter well, and put it aside in a cold place during twelve hours. Then carefully decant the liquid into a funnel, the neck of which contains a pellet of absorbent cotton, or, if necessary, pass the liquid through a filter, care being taken that it shall not suffer loss by evaporation. Weigh the filtrate, which contains *ten* (10) *per cent.* of hypophosphorous acid, in a tared capsule, and evaporate the alcohol by means of a water-bath, at a temperature not exceeding 60° C. (140° F.). Then allow the liquid to cool, and add enough Distilled Water to restore the original weight of the filtrate. Preserve the product in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—This acid is now official in the U. S. P.; but the formula is retained because it may be now and then convenient or necessary to make it. If a 50 per cent. acid is required, the concentration may be cautiously continued until the desired percentage has been attained. A 50 per cent. acid has a specific gravity of about 1.406 at 15° C. (59° F.).

7. ACIDUM METAPHOSPHORICUM DILUTUM.

Diluted Metaphosphoric Acid.

Acidum Phosphoricum Glaciale Dilutum. Diluted Glacial Phosphoric Acid.

Glacial Phosphoric Acid, *one hundred grammes* . . . . . **100 Gm.**
Distilled Water, *enough to make one thousand cubic centimeters.* **1000 Cc.**

Dissolve the Acid in the Water, without heat.

This preparation should be kept in a cool and dark place, and should not be prepared in larger quantity than may be consumed within a few months.

Note.—The resulting product contains about 10 per cent. of metaphosphoric acid, provided the glacial acid was free from impurities. That which is sold in form of glassy lumps is usually of sufficient purity. The variety in form of round sticks is more or less impure, containing generally more than 15 per cent. of phosphate of sodium. If this variety is alone available, a proportionately larger quantity must be taken, to be determined, if time permits, by an assay of the free acid present. If no special accuracy is required, about 115 Gm. of this variety of the acid may be reckoned to be equivalent to the quantity directed in the above given formula.

Whenever Pyrophosphate of Iron (U. S. P.) forms one of the ingredients of a mixture containing Diluted Phosphoric Acid, the official tribasic acid is unsuitable, as it produces with the salt a gelatinous precipitate. If a clear mixture is required, the above preparation is to be used in place of the official. The same may be done when Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.) is prescribed, though the precipitate caused by the official acid in this case is not as bulky, and under certain conditions may not form at all.

8. ACIDIUM TARTARICUM SACCHARATUM.

Saccharated Tartaric Acid.

Tartaric Acid (U. S. P.), in very fine powder, *six hundred and seventy-five grammes*	675 Gm.
Sugar, in very fine powder, *three hundred and twenty-five grammes*	325 Gm.

Triturate the powders together until intimately mixed, and preserve the product in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—This Saccharate, when dissolved in water with an equal weight of Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), will form a neutral solution, and it is introduced into the Formulary for the convenient preparation of Effervescent Powders (F. 319).

This Saccharate contains 67.5 per cent. of Tartaric Acid.

9. AMYLUM IODATUM.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Iodized Starch.

Starch, *ninety-five grammes*	95 Gm.
Iodine, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Distilled Water	a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the Iodine with a little Distilled Water; add the Starch gradually and continue triturating until the compound assumes a uniform blue color, approaching to black. Dry it at a temperature not exceeding 40° C. (104° F.), and rub it to a fine powder.

Iodized Starch should be preserved in glass-stoppered vials.

10. AQUA HAMAMELIDIS SPIRITUOSA.

Hamamelis Water.

Witchhazel Water. Witchhazel Extract.

Hamamelis, shoots and twigs, *ten thousand grammes*	10,000 Gm.
Water, *twenty thousand cubic centimeters*	20,000 Cc.
Alcohol, *fifteen hundred cubic centimeters*	1,500 Cc.

Place the Hamamelis in a still, add the Water and Alcohol, and allow the mixture to macerate during twenty-four hours. Distil *ten thousand* (10,000) *cubic centimeters* by applying direct heat, or preferably, by means of steam.

Note.—This preparation should be made only from the fresh young twigs of Hamamelis, which are collected for this purpose preferably, when the plant is in flower, in the late autumn of the year.

11. AQUA SEDATIVA.

Sedative Water.

Lotio Ammoniacalis Camphorata (Codex). *Eau Sédative de Raspail.*

Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.), *twelve cubic centimeters*	12 Cc.
Sodium Chloride, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Chloride in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Water of Ammonia and Spirit of Camphor, and finally enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Shake the liquid when it is to be dispensed.

12. BALSAMUM TRAUMATICUM.

Traumatic Balsam.

Turlington's Balsam. Friar's Balsam.

Benzoin, in coarse powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Storax, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Balsam of Tolu, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Balsam of Peru, *sixteen grammes*	16 Gm.
Aloes, in coarse powder, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Myrrh, in coarse powder, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Angelica Root, in moderately coarse powder, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Alcohol, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Macerate the substances with the Alcohol during ten days, frequently agitating; then filter.

Note.—The official *Tinctura Benzoini Composita* is a simplified preparation intended to replace the above compound.

13. BISMUTHI OXIDUM HYDRATUM.

Hydrated Oxide of Bismuth.

Bismuth Subnitrate, *three hundred grammes*	300 Gm.
Nitric Acid (U. S. P.), *five hundred grammes*	500 Gm.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *six hundred grammes*	600 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Distilled Water	a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Bismuth Subnitrate with *two hundred* (200) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water in a quart flask, add *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of Nitric Acid, and promote the solution of the salt by agitation, and, if necessary, by a gentle heat. Pour the solution into *six thousand* (6000) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water previously acidulated with *fifty* (50) *grammes* of Nitric Acid, and filter the

liquid through absorbent cotton. Mix the Water of Ammonia with *twelve thousand* (12,000) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water in a glazed vessel of double that capacity, and pour into it, slowly and with constant stirring, the bismuth solution. Let the mixture stand during four hours so that the precipitate may subside, then pour off the supernatant liquid, and wash the precipitate four times more by decantation with Distilled Water, the Sodium Bicarbonate being dissolved in the last wash-water. Pour the precipitate upon a wetted muslin strainer, and wash it with Distilled Water, until the washings run off tasteless. Transfer the strainer to a warm place, so that the precipitate may dry. Then rub the latter to powder, and keep it in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—Hydrated Oxide of Bismuth is sometimes demanded in the form of a creamy mixture with water, under the name of *Cremor Bismuthi* or *Cream of Bismuth*. This may be prepared by triturating 20 parts of the Oxide with 80 parts of Water.

14. BOROGLYCERINUM.

Boroglycerin.

Glyceryl Borate. Boroglyceride.

Boric Acid, in powder, *six hundred and twenty grammes* . . .	**620 Gm.**
Glycerin, *nine hundred and twenty grammes*	**920 Gm.**

Heat the Glycerin in a tared porcelain capsule to a temperature not exceeding 150° C. (302° F.), and add the Boric Acid in portions, constantly stirring. When all is added and dissolved, continue the heat at the same temperature, frequently stirring, and breaking up the film which forms on the surface. When the mixture has become reduced to a weight of *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*, pour it out on a flat surface previously coated with a very small quantity of petrolatum, let it cool, cut it into pieces and transfer them immediately to bottles or jars, which should be well-stoppered.

Note.—The official Glycerite of Boroglycerin may be made from this by adding an equal weight of Glycerin to the finished Boroglycerin while it is still warm.

15. CAFFEINÆ SODIO-BENZOAS.

Caffeine Sodio-Benzoate.

Caffeine, *fifty grammes*	**50 Gm.**
Sodium Benzoate, *fifty grammes*	**50 Gm.**
Alcohol	**a sufficient quantity.**

Triturate the Caffeine with the Sodium Benzoate and a sufficient quantity of Alcohol to a smooth paste, and dry this by exposure in a moderately warm place. Rub the dry mass to powder, and keep it in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—The product contains 50 per cent. of Caffeine, and is soluble in 2 parts of water.

16. CAFFEINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS.

Caffeine Sodio-Salicylate.

Caffeine, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Sodium Salicylate, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Alcohol	a sufficient quantity.

Triturate the Caffeine with the Sodium Salicylate and a sufficient quantity of Alcohol to a smooth paste, and dry this by exposure in a moderately warm place. Rub the dry mass to powder, and keep it in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—The product contains 50 per cent. of Caffeine, and is soluble in 2 parts of water.

17. CARBASUS CARBOLATA.

Carbolized Gauze.

Resin, in coarse powder, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Castor Oil, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Carbolic Acid, *ten* "	10 Gm.
Alcohol, *two hundred and twenty-five grammes*	225 Gm.
Gauze Muslin	a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Resin, Castor Oil and Carbolic Acid in the Alcohol. Immerse in the mixture loosely-folded pieces of gauze muslin, allow them to become thoroughly saturated, then take them out and press out the excess of liquid, until the weight of the impregnated Gauze amounts to *one hundred and seventy* (170) *grammes*, for every *one hundred* (100) *grammes* of the original fabric. Spread out the pieces horizontally, and as soon as the Alcohol has nearly all evaporated, fold and wrap the pieces in paraffin paper, and preserve them in air-tight receptacles.

The impregnated Gauze, when dry, contains about 2.5 per cent. of Carbolic Acid.

Note.—The most suitable brands of gauze muslin for making carbolized or other antiseptic gauze, are those known in the market as "Stillwater," or "Lehigh E."

18. CARBASUS IODOFORMATA.

Iodoform Gauze.

Iodoform, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Ether (U. S. P.), *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Alcohol, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Tincture of Benzoin (U. S. P.), *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Glycerin, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Gauze Muslin	a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Iodoform in the Ether, then add the Alcohol, Tincture of Benzoin, and Glycerin. Immerse in a weighed quantity of this solution, contained in a suitable vessel, the exact amount of Gauze Muslin required to absorb the whole of it, to produce a product of a pre-

scribed percentage of iodoform, work it about with a pestle so as to impregnate it uniformly; then take it out, and hang it up to dry, in a horizontal position, and in a dark place. Lastly, wrap it in paraffin paper and preserve it in air-tight receptacles.

Note.—To calculate the amount of muslin and of iodoform solution required to obtain a product approximately of any required percentage of iodoform, let x denote this required percentage. Then take of the above Iodoform Solution *ten* (10) *times* this quantity (or 10 x). Also multiply the required percentage (x) by *three* (3), divide the resulting product by *two* (2), and subtract the quotient from *one hundred* (100). The remainder represents the number of parts by weight of Gauze Muslin to be used. Regarding the most suitable kind of Gauze Muslin, see note to *Carbasus Carbolata* (F. 17).

19. CERATUM CAMPHORÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Camphor Cerate.

Ceratum Camphoratum. Camphor Ice.

Camphor, in coarse powder, *one hundred and seven grammes* .	107 Gm.
White Wax, *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Castor Oil, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Spermaceti, *four hundred and eighty grammes*	480 Gm.
Carbolic Acid, liquefied by warming, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Oil of Bitter Almond, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Benzoic Acid, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.

Melt the White Wax and Spermaceti on a water-bath, add the Castor Oil, and afterwards the Camphor, and continue heating and stirring until the Camphor is dissolved. Then withdraw the heat, cover the vessel, and when the mixture has somewhat cooled, add the remaining ingredients, and thoroughly incorporate them by stirring. Lastly, pour the Cerate into suitable moulds.

20. CERATUM EXTRACTI CANTHARIDIS.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Cerate of Extract of Cantharides.

Cantharides, in No. 60 powder, *three hundred grammes*	300 Gm.
Resin, *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Yellow Wax, *three hundred and fifty grammes*	350 Gm.
Lard, *three hundred and fifty grammes*	350 Gm.
Alcohol	a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Cantharides, with *one hundred and eighty* (180) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, and pack firmly in a cylindrical percolator; then gradually pour on Alcohol, until *one thousand eight hundred* (1800) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained, or until the Cantharides are exhausted. Distil off the Alcohol by means of a water-bath, transfer the residue to a tared capsule and evaporate it, on a water-bath, until it weighs *one hundred and fifty* (150) *grammes*. Add to this the Resin,

Wax, and Lard, previously melted together, and keep the whole at a temperature of 100° C. (212° F.), for fifteen minutes. Lastly, strain the mixture through muslin, and stir it constantly until cool.

21. CERATUM SABINÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Savine Cerate.

Fluid Extract of Savine, *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Resin Cerate, *ninety grammes*	90 Gm.

Melt the Resin Cerate by means of a water-bath, add the Fluid Extract of Savine, and continue the heat until the Alcohol has evaporated; then remove the heat, and stir constantly until cool.

22. CHARTA CANTHARIDIS.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Cantharides Paper.

White Wax, *eighty grammes*	80 Gm.
Spermaceti, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Olive Oil, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Canada Turpentine, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Cantharides, in No. 40 powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Mix all the substances in a tinned vessel, and boil gently for two hours, constantly stirring. Strain through a woolen strainer without expressing, and, by means of a water-bath, keep the mixture in a shallow, flat-bottomed vessel with an extended surface. Coat strips of sized paper with the melted plaster, on one side only, by passing them successively over the surface of the liquid; when dry, cut the strips into rectangular pieces.

23. CHLORAL CAMPHORATUM.

Camphorated Chloral.

Chloral et Camphora. Chloral and Camphor.

Chloral, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Camphor, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.

Mix them by agitation in a bottle, or by trituration in a warm mortar, until they are liquefied and combined.

24. COLLODIUM IODATUM.

Iodized Collodion.

Iodine, reduced to powder, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U. S. P.), *ninety-five grammes*	95 Gm.

Introduce the Iodine into a bottle, add the Flexible Collodion and agitate until the Iodine is dissolved.

25. COLLODIUM IODOFORMATUM.

Iodoform Collodion.

Iodoform, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U. S. P.), *ninety-five grammes*	95 Gm.

Dissolve the Iodoform in the Flexible Collodion by agitation.

26. COLLODIUM TIGLII.

Croton Oil Collodion.

Croton Oil, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U. S. P.), *ninety grammes*	90 Gm.

Mix them.

27. COLLODIUM SALICYLATUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Salicylated Collodion.

Corn Collodion.

Salicylic Acid, *eleven grammes*	11 Gm.
Extract of Indian Hemp, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Alcohol, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Flexible Collodion (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one hundred grammes	100 Gm.

Dissolve the Extract of Indian Hemp in the Alcohol, and the Salicylic Acid in about *fifty* (50) *grammes* of Flexible Collodion contained in a tared bottle. Then add the former solution to the latter, and finally add enough Flexible Collodion to make *one hundred* (100) *grammes*.

28. CORDIALE RUBI FRUCTUS.

Blackberry Cordial.

Blackberry Juice, *eighteen hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	1875 Cc.
Cinnamon, in No. 40 powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Cloves, in No. 40 powder, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Nutmeg, in No. 40 powder, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *eighteen hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	1875 Cc.

Percolate the powdered spices with Diluted Alcohol to obtain *twelve hundred and fifty* (1250) *cubic centimeters* of tincture and add to this the Blackberry Juice. Then add *thirty* (30) *grammes* of Purified Talcum, set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, occasionally shaking, and filter. Wash the filter with sufficient Diluted Alcohol to obtain *thirty-one hundred and twenty-five* (3125) *cubic centimeters* of filtrate; lastly, add the Syrup, and mix well.

29. DECOCTUM ALOES COMPOSITUM.

Compound Decoction of Aloes.

Extract of Aloes (U. S. P.), *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Myrrh, *seven and one-half grammes*	7.5 Gm.
Saffron, *seven and one-half grammes*	7.5 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Extract of Glycyrrhiza, in powder, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Compound Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the Myrrh and Extract of Aloes to a coarse powder, mix this with the Potassium Carbonate and Extract of Liquorice in a suitable covered vessel, and pour on *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Water; boil for five minutes, and add the Saffron. When cool, add the Compound Tincture of Cardamom, and allow the mixture to macerate for two hours; then filter through flannel, and add enough Water to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

This preparation should be freshly made when wanted for use.

30. ELIXIR ACIDI SALICYLICI.

Elixir of Salicylic Acid.

Salicylic Acid, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Glycerin, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Citrate in the Glycerin with the aid of a gentle heat. Add the Salicylic Acid, and continue the heat until it is dissolved. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thonsand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

This Elixir should be freshly made when wanted for use.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains of Salicylic Acid.

31. ELIXIR ADJUVANS.

Adjuvant Elixir.

Sweet Orange Peel, recently dried, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.
Wild Cherry, *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Glycyrrhiza, Russian, peeled, *three hundred grammes*	300 Gm.
Coriander, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Caraway, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Syrup (U. S P.), *fifteen hundred cubic centimeters*	1500 Cc.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make five thousand cubic centimeters	5000 Cc.

Grind the Wild Cherry to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, moisten it with *one hundred and fifty* (150) *cubic centimeters* of Water and set it aside for twelve hours. Reduce the other solids also to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, mix this intimately with the Wild Cherry, and having mixed *one* (1) *volume* of Alcohol with *two* (2) *volumes* of Water, moisten the powder with *one hundred and fifty* (150) *cubic centimeters* of the mixture, and pack tightly in a percolator. Then gradually pour menstruum on top until *thirty-five hundred* (3500) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained. Mix this with *fifteen hundred* (1500) *cubic centimeters* of Syrup, and filter.

Note.—This preparation is chiefly intended as a vehicle, particularly for acrid or saline remedies.

32. ELIXIR AMMONII BROMIDI.

Elixir of Ammonium Bromide.

Ammonium Bromide, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Ammonium Bromide and the Citric Acid in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains of Ammonium Bromide.

33. ELIXIR AMMONII VALERIANATIS.

Elixir of Ammonium Valerianate.

Ammonium Valerianate, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Chloroform, *eight-tenths of a cubic centimeter*	0.8 Cc.
Tincture of Vanilla (U. S. P.), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.),	
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Ammonium Valerianate in about *seventy-five* (75) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, in a graduated vessel, and add enough Water of Ammonia, in drops, until a faint excess of it is perceptible in the liquid. Then add the Chloroform, Tincture of Vanilla and Compound Tincture of Cudbear, and finally, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Ammonium Valerianate.

Note.—Should the odor of valerianic acid become perceptible after the Elixir has been kept for some time, it may be overcome by slightly supersaturating with Water of Ammonia.

34. ELIXIR AMMONII VALERIANATIS ET QUININÆ.

Elixir of Ammonium Valerianate and Quinine.

Quinine Hydrochlorate, *four and one-fourth grammes*	4.25	Gm.
Elixir of Ammonium Valerianate (F. 33), *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Quinine Hydrochlorate in the Elixir by agitation, and, if necessary, by occasionally immersing the bottle containing the ingredients in hot water, until solution has been effected. Finally filter.

Each fluidrachm contains ¼ grain of Quinine Hydrochlorate and 2 grains of Ammonium Valerianate.

35. ELIXIR ANISI.

Elixir of Anise.

Aniseed Cordial.

Anethol, *three and one-half cubic centimeters*	3.5	Cc.
Oil of Fennel, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5	Cc.
Spirit of Bitter Almond (U. S. P.), *twelve cubic centimeters* .	12	Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, *two hundred and forty cubic centimeters* .	240	Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *six hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	625	Cc.
Water, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125	Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15	Gm.

Mix the Anethol, the Oil, and the Spirit of Bitter Almond with the Deodorized Alcohol, add the Syrup and Water, and set the mixture aside for twelve hours. Then mix it intimately with the Magnesium Carbonate, and filter it through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear.

Note.—This Elixir is liable to become cloudy, from separation of essential oils, when it is exposed to a temperature lower than that at which it has been filtered. In general, it is recommended that it be cooled to, and filtered at a temperature of about 15° C. (59° F.). In the northern sections of this country, or in winter time, it should be cooled to a proportionately lower temperature, previous to filtration.

Anethol is the stearopten of oil of anise, and possesses a finer and purer aroma and taste than any commercial variety of oil of anise. If it cannot be readily obtained, the so-called Saxon oil of anise may be substituted for it. Oil of star-anise, which is usually supplied by dealers when "oil of anise" without specification is ordered, does not answer well for this purpose. The oil of fennel should be that from the seed ("sweet"), and not that from the chaff.

36. ELIXIR APII GRAVEOLENTIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Celery.

Fluid Extract of Celery Seed (F. 139), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon (U. S. P.), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Kola (F. 175), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Viburnum Prunifolium (U. S. P.), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Alcohol with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir. To this add the Fluid Extract of Celery Seed in several portions, shaking after each addition, and afterwards the other Fluid Extracts. Finally add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, allow the mixture to stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

Note.—If this preparation is prescribed or quoted under its Latin title, it is recommended that the full title be given, so that the word "Apii" may not be mistaken for "Opii."

37. ELIXIR BISMUTHI.

Elixir of Bismuth.

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Water, hot, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.).	
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate in the hot Water, allow the solution to stand until any undissolved matter has subsided; then decant the clear liquid, and add to the residue just enough Water of Ammonia to dissolve it. Then mix it with the decanted portion and add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm represents 2 grains of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

38. ELIXIR BUCHU.

Elixir of Buchu.

Fluid Extract of Buchu (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Alcohol, *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract of Buchu with the Alcohol, then add *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, and the Syrup. Incorporate with it the Magnesium Carbonate, and filter. Finally, pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 7½ grains of Buchu.

39. ELIXIR BUCHU COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Buchu.

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu (F. 144), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Alcohol, *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu with the Alcohol, then add *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, and the Syrup. Incorporate with it the Magnesium Carbonate, and filter. Finally, pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 15 minims of Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

40. ELIXIR BUCHU ET POTASSII ACETATIS

Elixir of Buchu and Potassium Acetate.

Potassium Acetate, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Elixir of Buchu (F. 38), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Acetate in about *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Elixir of Buchu, filter, if necessary, and add enough Elixir of Buchu to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 5 grains of Potassium Acetate and about 7 grains of Buchu.

41. ELIXIR CAFFEINÆ.

Elixir of Caffeine.

Caffeine, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Diluted Hydrobromic Acid (U. S. P.), *four cubic centimeters.*	4 Cc.
Syrup of Coffee (F. 367), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Rub the Caffeine, in a mortar, with the Diluted Hydrobromic Acid

and about *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, until solution is effected. Then add the Syrup of Coffee, and lastly, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Caffeine.

42. ELIXIR CALCII BROMIDI.

Elixir of Calcium Bromide.

Calcium Bromide, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Calcium Bromide and the Citric Acid in about *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains of Calcium Bromide.

43. ELIXIR CALCII HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Elixir of Calcium Hypophosphite.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Calcium Hypophosphite in *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, and filter. Dissolve the Citric Acid in the filtrate and pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Calcium Hypophosphite.

44. ELIXIR CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS.

Elixir of Calcium Lactophosphate.

Calcium Lactate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Phosphoric Acid (U. S. P., 85%), *eight cubic centimeters*	8 Cc.
Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Calcium Lactate with the Phosphoric Acid, the Water, and the Syrup, until the salt is dissolved. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Calcium Lactate, or about 1½ grains of so-called Calcium Lactophosphate.

45. ELIXIR CATHARTICUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Cathartic Elixir.

Fluid Extract of Senna (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *sixty-two cubic centimeters*	62 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Leptandra (U. S. P.), *fifty cubic centimeters.*	50 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Jalap (F. 162), *fifty cubic centimeters*	50 Cc.
Potassium and Sodium Tartrate, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *sixteen grammes*	16 Gm.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Elixir of Glycyrrhiza (F. 76), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the fluid extracts with the Compound Elixir of Taraxacum; in the mixture, dissolve the salts by agitation, and add enough Elixir of Glycyrrhiza to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

The product should not be filtered, and should be shaken up whenever any of it is dispensed.

The average dose for an adult is 2 fluidrachms.

46. ELIXIR CHLOROFORMI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Chloroform.

Chloroform, *one hundred and ninety cubic centimeters*	190 Cc.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *one hundred and ninety cubic centimeters*	190 Cc.
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.), *one hundred and ninety cubic centimeters*	190 Cc.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *one hundred and ninety cubic centimeters*	190 Cc.
Alcohol, *two hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	235 Cc.
Oil of Cinnamon (Cassia), *five cubic centimeters*	5 Cc.

Mix the Chloroform with the Alcohol, then add the Oil of Cinnamon, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Spirit of Camphor and Tincture of Opium. Allow the mixture to stand a few hours, and filter in a well-covered funnel.

Each fluidrachm represents about 1 grain of Opium and 11 minims of Chloroform.

Note.—This preparation is called Chloroform Paregoric in some sections of the country. It is recommended that this title be abandoned, to prevent confusion with the official Paregoric or *Tinctura Opii Camphorata.*

47. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ.

Elixir of Cinchona.

Elixir of Calisaya.

Tincture of Cinchona (U. S. P.), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *six hundred cubic centimeters*	600 Cc.

Mix the Liquids, allow to stand as long as convenient, and filter through a wetted filter.

Each fluid ounce represents about fourteen (14) grains of Yellow Cinchona.

48. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ DETANNATUM.

Detannated Elixir of Cinchona.

Detannated Elixir of Calisaya.

Detannated Tincture of Cinchona (F. 403), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters.*	125 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *six hundred cubic centimeters*	600 Cc.

Mix the Liquids, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluid ounce represents about fourteen (14) grains of Yellow Cinchona.

Note.—This preparation may be used when *Elixir Cinchonæ* is directed in combination with preparations of Iron, but may be replaced by *Compound Elixir of Quinine* (F. 98), colored by the addition of *fifteen* (15) *cubic centimeters* of Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419) to *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

49. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ ET HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

Elixir of Cinchona and Hypophosphites.

Elixir of Calisaya and Hypophosphites.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Water, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Elixir of Cinchona (F. 47), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Hypophosphites and the Citric Acid in the Water, add enough Elixir of Cinchona to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain, each, of the Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium.

50. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ ET FERRI.

Elixir of Cinchona and Iron.

Elixir of Calisaya and Iron. Ferrated Elixir of Calisaya.

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Water, boiling, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Quinine (F. 98), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in the boiling Water, then add enough Compound Elixir of Quinine to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Phosphate of Iron.

51. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ, FERRI, BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Cinchona, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Elixir of Calisaya, Iron, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175 Gm.
Water, hot, *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Elixir of Cinchona, Iron, and Bismuth (F. 52), *nine hundred and ninety cubic centimeters*	990 Cc.

Dissolve the Strychnine Sulphate in the hot Water, add the Elixir of Cinchona, Iron and Bismuth, and filter, if necessary.

52. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ, FERRI ET BISMUTHI.

Elixir of Cinchona, Iron and Bismuth.

Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Water, hot, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.
Elixir of Cinchona and Iron (F. 50), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate in the hot Water, allow the solution to stand until any undissolved matter has subsided; then decant the clear liquid, and add to the residue enough Water of Ammonia to dissolve it, carefully avoiding an excess. Then mix the solution with enough Elixir of Cinchona and Iron to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, and nearly 2 grains of Phosphate of Iron

53. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ, FERRI, ET CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS.

Elixir of Cinchona, Iron and Calcium Lactophosphate.

Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Lactophosphate of Lime.

Calcium Lactate, *eight and one-half grammes*	8.5	Gm.
Phosphoric Acid (U. S. P., 85 %), *four cubic centimeters*	4	Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *thirty-two cubic centimeters*	32	Cc.
Citric Acid, *sixteen grammes*	16	Gm.
Elixir of Cinchona and Iron (F. 50), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Calcium Lactate in *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of Elixir of Cinchona and Iron, with the aid of the Phosphoric Acid. Then add the Citric Acid, and when this is dissolved, the Water of Ammonia. Finally add enough Elixir of Cinchona and Iron to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains ½ grain of Calcium Lactate (or about ¾ grain of so-called Calcium Lactophosphate), and nearly 2 grains of Phosphate of Iron.

54. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ, FERRI ET PEPSINI.

Elixir of Cinchona, Iron and Pepsin.

Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *four cubic centimeters*	4	Cc.
Water, *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175	Cc.
Elixir of Cinchona and Iron (F. 50), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Water mixed with the Hydrochloric Acid; then add enough Elixir of Cinchona and Iron to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Let the mixture stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Pepsin and about 1½ grains of Phosphate of Iron.

55. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ, FERRI ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Cinchona, Iron and Strychnine.

Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Strychnine.

Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175	Gm.
Water, *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15	Cc.
Elixir of Cinchona and Iron (F. 50), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Strychnine Sulphate in the Water and add enough Elixir of Cinchona and Iron to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{100}$ *grain of Strychnine Sulphate, and about 2 grains of Phosphate of Iron.*

56. ELIXIR CINCHONÆ, PEPSINI ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Cinchona, Pepsin and Strychnine.

Elixir of Calisaya, Pepsin and Strychnine.

Quinine Sulphate, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Cinchonine Sulphate, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175 Gm.
Elixir of Pepsin (F. 88), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in the Elixir, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm represents small quantities of Cinchona Alkaloids, $\frac{1}{100}$ *grain of Strychnine Sulphate, and 1 grain of Pepsin.*

57. ELIXIR CORYDALIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Corydalis.

Fluid Extract of Corydalis (F. 154), *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Stillingia (U. S. P.), *sixty cubic centimeters.*	60 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Xanthoxylum (U. S. P.), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Iris (U. S. P.), *ninety cubic centimeters*	90 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Potassium Iodide, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Alcohol with the Fluid Extracts, dissolve the Potassium Iodide in the mixture, and add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Let the mixture stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 3 grains of Potassium Iodide, and small quantities of the several Fluid Extracts.

58. ELIXIR CURASSAO.

Elixir of Curaçao.

Curaçao Cordial.

Spirit of Curaçao (F. 348), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Orris Root, in fine powder, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Deodorized Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Citric Acid, *seven grammes*	7 Gm.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Spirit of Curaçao with the Alcohol, add the Orris Root, the Magnesium Carbonate, and *one hundred and eighty-five* (185) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Allow the mixture to stand twelve hours, occasionally agitating; then pour it on a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters*. In this dissolve the Citric Acid, and finally add the Syrup.

59. ELIXIR DIGESTIVUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Digestive Elixir.

Compound Elixir of Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Pancreatin (U. S. P.), *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Diastase, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Lactic Acid, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *six cubic centimeters*	6 Cc.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Water, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear (F. 418), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Acids with the Glycerin and Water, add the Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Diastase, to this mixture, and macerate with occasional shaking, until solution is apparently effected. Then add the Tincture of Cudbear and enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Incorporate the Purified Talcum thoroughly with the mixture, and filter.

Note.—The best commercial variety of Diastase, capable of converting the largest amount of Starch into Dextrin and Glucose, should be used for this preparation.

60. ELIXIR ERIODICTYI AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Elixir of Eriodictyon.

Aromatic Elixir of Yerba Santa; Elixir Corrigens.

Fluid Extract of Eriodictyon (U. S. P.), *sixty-two and one-half cubic centimeters*	62.5 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Pumice, in fine powder, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate, *eleven grammes*	11 Gm.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of Compound Elixir of Taraxacum with the Syrup and Pumice, then add the Fluid Extract, and mix the whole thoroughly by agitation. Shake the mixture occa-

sionally during two hours, then allow it to settle, and carefully decant the liquid into a funnel, the neck of which contains a small pellet of absorbent cotton. Afterwards add the dregs and allow them to drain. To the filtrate add the Magnesium Carbonate, and shake occasionally during several hours. Let the mixture stand at rest during twelve hours, if convenient, then decant the liquid and filter it through paper. To the filtrate add enough Compound Elixir of Taraxacum, if necessary, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This preparation is chiefly intended as a vehicle for Quinine and other bitter remedies.

61. ELIXIR ERYTHROXYLI.

Elixir of Erythroxylon.

Elixir of Coca.

Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Alcohol, *sixty-two and one-half cubic centimeters*	62.5 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Tincture of Vanilla (U. S. P.), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract with the Alcohol, the Syrup, and *six hundred and fifty* (650) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, add the Purified Talcum and incorporate the latter thoroughly. Let the mixture stand during forty-eight hours, if convenient, shaking occasionally; then filter, add the Tincture of Vanilla to the filtrate, and pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents 7½ grains of Erythroxylon (Coca).

62. ELIXIR ERYTHROXYLI ET GUARANÆ.

Elixir of Erythroxylon and Guarana.

Elixir of Coca and Guarana.

Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Guarana (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *seven hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	750 Cc.

Mix the liquids, and thoroughly incorporate the Purified Talcum

with the mixture. Let it stand during forty-eight hours, if convenient, occasionally agitating, then filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 7½ grains each of Erythroxylon (Coca) and Guarana.

63. ELIXIR EUCALYPTI.

Elixir of Eucalyptus.

Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 125 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 125 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *sixteen grammes* . . . . . 16 Gm.
Syrup of Coffee (F. 367), *three hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 375 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *three hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 375 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract with the Alcohol, then add the other ingredients, shake the mixture occasionally during forty-eight hours, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 7½ grains of Eucalyptus.

64. ELIXIR EUONYMI.

Elixir of Euonymus.

Elixir of Wahoo.

Fluid Extract of Euonymus (U. S. P.), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters* . . . . . 150 Cc.
Water, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 125 Cc.
Syrup of Coffee (F. 367), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 125 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *six hundred cubic centimeters* . . . . . 600 Cc.

Mix them, let the mixture stand forty-eight hours, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 9½ grains of Euonymus.

65. ELIXIR FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Elixir of Hypophosphite of Iron.

Solution of Hypophosphite of Iron (F. 219), *one hundred cubic centimeters* . . . . . 100 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *nine hundred cubic centimeters* . . 900 Cc.

Mix, allow the mixture to stand a few days in a cool place, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Hypophosphite of Iron (ferric).

66. ELIXIR FERRI LACTATIS.

Elixir of Lactate of Iron.

Lactate of Iron, in crusts, *seventeen and one-half grammes* . .	17.5 Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *fifty-two and one-half grammes*	52.5 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Lactate of Iron with the Potassium Citrate and about *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, gradually added, until solution has been effected. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Lactate of Iron.

67. ELIXIR FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

Elixir of Phosphate of Iron.

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in the Water with the aid of heat; then mix this solution with a sufficient quantity of Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Phosphate of Iron.

68. ELIXIR FERRI PHOSPHATIS, CINCHONIDINÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Phosphate of Iron, Cinchonidine and Strychnine.

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *thirty-five grammes*	35	Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *four and one-half grammes*	4.5	Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate, *eight and one-half grammes*	8.5	Gm.
Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175	Gm.
Alcohol, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Water, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron and Potassium Citrate in the Water, using heat, if necessary. To *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, contained in a bottle, add the Alcohol, and afterwards the alkaloidal salts, and agitate until the latter are dissolved,

or nearly so. Then mix the two solutions, and, having shaken the mixture, add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Finally, filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Phosphate of Iron, ½ grain of Cinchonidine Sulphate, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnine Sulphate.

Note.—When this Elixir is mixed with water, it may become cloudy or opaque through the separation of some of its constituents.

69. ELIXIR FERRI PHOSPHATIS, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Phosphate of Iron, Quinine, and Strychnine.

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Quinine (alkaloid), *eight and three-fourths grammes*	8.75	Gm.
Strychnine (alkaloid), *two hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.275	Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and thirty cubic centimeters*	130	Cc.
Water, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the alkaloids in the Alcohol and add *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, then dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in the Water, using heat, if necessary, and add to the previous mixture. Finally, add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, ½ grain of Quinine, and $\frac{1}{64}$ grain of Strychnine.

Note.—When this Elixir is mixed with water, it may become cloudy or opaque through the separation of some of its constituents.

70. ELIXIR FERRI PYROPHOSPHATIS.

Elixir of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

Pyrophosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *thirty-five grammes*	35	Gm.
Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Pyrophosphate of Iron in the Water, and add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Pyrophosphate of Iron.

71. ELIXIR FERRI, QUININÆ ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Iron, Quinine and Strychnine.

Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125	Cc.
Quinine Hydrochlorate, *eight and one-half grammes*	8.5	Gm.
Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175	Gm.
Alcohol, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the alkaloidal salts in about *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, then add the Tincture and the Alcohol, and finally, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm represents about 1 grain of Ferric Chloride, ½ grain of Quinine Hydrochlorate, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnine Sulphate.

72. ELIXIR FRANGULÆ.

Elixir of Frangula.

Elixir of Buckthorn.

Fluid Extract of Frangula (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Alcohol, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *four hundred and forty cubic centimeters*	440 Cc.

Mix them, allow the mixture to stand during forty-eight hours, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 15 grains of Frangula.

73. ELIXIR GENTIANÆ.

Elixir of Gentian.

Fluid Extract of Gentian (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Compound Spirit of Cardamom (F. 347), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Solution of Tersulphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *twenty-eight cubic centimeters*	28 Cc.
Alcohol,	
Water,	
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dilute the Solution of Tersulphate of Iron with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of cold Water, and add it, constantly stirring, to the Water of Ammonia, previously diluted with an equal volume of cold Water. Collect the precipitate on a well wetted muslin strainer, allow it to drain completely, return it to the vessel, mix it intimately with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and again drain. Repeat this operation once more with the same quantity of Water. When the precipitate has been completely drained for the third time, fold the strainer, and press it gently so as to remove the Water as completely as possible without loss of magma; then remove the magma into a tared bottle, and ascertain its weight. Now add to the magma *one-fifth* (⅕) of its weight of Alcohol, the Fluid Extract, the Compound Spirit, and *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, and shake the mixture occasionally during twenty-four hours. Filter through paper, and pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 2 grains of Gentian.

74. ELIXIR GENTIANÆ CUM TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI.

Elixir of Gentian with Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Elixir of Gentian (F. 73), *nine hundred cubic centimeters*	900 Cc.

Mix and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm represents about ¾ grain of Ferric Chloride, and nearly 2 grains of Gentian.

75. ELIXIR GENTIANÆ ET FERRI PHOSPHATIS.

Elixir of Gentian and Phosphate of Iron.

Elixir Gentianæ Ferratum. Ferrated Elixir of Gentian. Ferrophosphated Elixir of Gentian.

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Water, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Elixir of Gentian (F. 73), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in the Water with the aid of heat, and add enough Elixir of Gentian to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, and nearly 2 grains of Gentian.

76. ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Elixir of Glycyrrhiza.

Elixir of Liquorice.

Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *eight hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	875 Cc.

Mix and filter, if necessary.

77. ELIXIR GLYCYRRHIZÆ AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Elixir of Glycyrrhiza.

Aromatic Elixir of Liquorice.

Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125	Cc.
Oil of Cloves, *four-tenths of a cubic centimeter*	0.4	Cc.
Oil of Cinnamon (Ceylon), *four-tenths of a cubic centimeter*	0.4	Cc.
Oil of Nutmegs, *one-fourth of a cubic centimeter*	0.25	Cc.
Oil of Fennel, *three-fourths of a cubic centimeter*	0.75	Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15	Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Triturate the Oils with the Magnesium Carbonate, and gradually add *eight hundred and seventy-five* (875) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir. Shake occasionally during an hour, filter, and pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make *eight hundred and seventy-five* (875) *cubic centimeters* of filtrate. Add the fluid extract to the filtrate, mix, and filter, if necessary.

78. ELIXIR GRINDELIÆ.

Elixir of Grindelia.

Fluid Extract of Grindelia (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Compound Spirit of Orange (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, *one hundred and fifteen cubic centimeters.*	115 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. III), *eight hundred and ten cubic centimeters*	810 Cc.

Mix them, allow the mixture to stand a few days, if convenient, then filter.

Each fluid ounce represents 30 grains of Grindelia.

79. ELIXIR GUARANÆ.

Elixir of Guarana.

Fluid Extract of Guarana (U. S. P.), *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *six hundred cubic centimeters*	600 Cc.

Mix them; allow the mixture to stand during forty-eight hours, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 12 grains of Guarana.

80. ELIXIR HUMULI.

Elixir of Humulus.

Elixir of Hops.

Fluid Extract of Hops (F. 160), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Tincture of Vanilla (U. S. P.), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Fluid Extract of Hops with the Magnesium Carbonate, then gradually add the Compound Elixir of Taraxacum, Tincture of Vanilla, and enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Allow the mixture to stand several days, if convenient, occasionally agitating; then filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 7½ grains of Humulus (*Hops*).

81. ELIXIR HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

Elixir of Hypophosphites.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *fifty-two and one-half grammes*	52.5 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Potassium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Water, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Glycerin, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Compound Spirit of Cardamom (F. 347), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Hypophosphites and the Citric Acid in the Water; then add the Glycerin, Compound Spirit of Cardamom, and enough Aro-

matic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 3 grains of Calcium Hypophosphite and 1 grain, each, of Sodium and Potassium Hypophosphite.

82. ELIXIR HYPOPHOSPHITUM CUM FERRO.

Elixir of Hypophosphites with Iron.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Potassium Hypophosphite, *eight and one-half grammes*	8.5 Gm.
Sulphate of Iron, in clear crystals, *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Water, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Hypophosphites in *one hundred and seventy-five* (175) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and add the Syrup. Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in the remainder of the Water, and mix this with the other solution. Then add *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, set the mixture aside, in a cold place, for twelve hours, and filter from the deposited calcium sulphate. Finally dissolve the Citric Acid in the filtrate, and pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains about ½ grain of Hypophosphite of Iron (ferrous), about 1 grain, each, of the Hypophosphites of Calcium and Sodium, and ½ grain of Potassium Hypophosphite.

83. ELIXIR LITHII BROMIDI.

Elixir of Lithium Bromide.

Lithium Bromide, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the solids in about *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains about 5 grains of Lithium Bromide.

84. ELIXIR LITHII CITRATIS.

Elixir of Lithium Citrate.

Lithium Citrate, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Lithium Citrate in about *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centi-*

meters of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains of Lithium Citrate.

85. ELIXIR LITHII SALICYLATIS.

Elixir of Lithium Salicylate.

Lithium Salicylate, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Lithium Salicylate in about *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains of Lithium Salicylate.

86. ELIXIR MALTI ET FERRI.

Elixir of Malt and Iron.

Extract of Malt, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes.*	17.5	Gm.
Water, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron in the Water by the aid of heat, mix the solution with the Extract of Malt previously introduced into a graduated bottle, and add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, and 15 minims of Extract of Malt.

Note.—Extract of Malt, most suitable for this preparation, should have about the consistence of Balsam of Peru, at a temperature of about 15° C. (59° F.)

87. ELIXIR PARALDEHYDI.

Elixir of Paraldehyde.

(25 %.)

Paraldehyde, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125	Cc.
Alcohol, *three hundred and fifteen cubic centimeters*	315	Cc.
Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half cubic centimeters*	17.5	Cc.
Oil of Orange, *two cubic centimeters*	2	Cc.
Oil of Cinnamon, *two cubic centimeters*	2	Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Mix the ingredients in the order given, and filter, if necessary.

Each teaspoonful contains about fifteen (15) minims of Paraldehyde.

Note.—Elixir of Paraldehyde varies in strength from 10 to 25% as prescribed in different localities. The formula here given produces a 25% Elixir, and from this the weaker preparations may readily be made by the addition of Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), colored with Compound Tincture of Cudbear in the proportion used in the above formula.

To make a 20 % Elixir of Paraldehyde, for instance, 80 Cc. of the 25 % Elixir are mixed with 20 Cc. of colored Aromatic Elixir. To make 100 Cc. of 15% Elixir, 60 Cc. of the 25 % Elixir are required, and to make the same quantity of 10 % Elixir, 40 Cc. of the above Elixir are required.

88. ELIXIR PEPSINI.

Elixir of Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *four cubic centimeters*	4	Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125	Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175	Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15	Gm.
Sugar, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250	Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Mix the Pepsin with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Glycerin and Acid, and agitate until solution has been effected. Then add the Compound Elixir of Taraxacum, Alcohol, and the Purified Talcum, and mix thoroughly. Set the mixture aside for a few hours, occasionally agitating. Then filter it through a wetted filter, dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the whole product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Pepsin.

89. ELIXIR PEPSINI, BISMUTHI ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Pepsin, Bismuth and Strychnine.

Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175	Gm.
Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth (F. 90), *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Strychnine Sulphate in the Elixir.

Each fluidrachm represents $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnine Sulphate, 1 grain of Pepsin, and 2 grains of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

90. ELIXIR PEPSINI ET BISMUTHI.

Elixir of Pepsin and Bismuth.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, *thirty-five grammes*	35	Gm.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.	
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125	Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175	Cc.
Syrup (U. S P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15	Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Pepsin in *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Dissolve the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate in *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of warm Water, allow the solution to stand until clear, if necessary; then decant the clear liquid, and add to the residue just enough Water of Ammonia to dissolve it, carefully avoiding an excess. Then mix the two solutions, and add the Glycerin, Compound Elixir of Taraxacum, and Alcohol. Thoroughly incorporate the Purified Talcum with the mixture, filter it through a wetted filter, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters.* To this add the Syrup.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Pepsin, and 2 grains of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

91. ELIXIR PEPSINI ET FERRI.

Elixir of Pepsin and Iron.

Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407), *seventy-five cubic centimeters*	75	Cc.
Elixir of Pepsin (F. 88), *nine hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	925	Cc.

Mix and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm represents about ½ grain of Chloride of Iron (ferric), and nearly 1 grain of Pepsin.

92. ELIXIR PHOSPHORI ET NUCIS VOMICÆ.

Elixir of Phosphorus and Nux Vomica.

Tincture of Nux Vomica (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters.*	35	Cc.
Elixir of Phosphorus (U. S. P.), *nine hundred and sixty-five cubic centimeters*	965	Cc.

Mix them. This preparation should be freshly made, when wanted for use.

Each fluidrachm represents 2 minims of Tincture of Nux Vomica, and nearly $\frac{1}{50}$ grain of Phosphorus.

93. ELIXIR PICIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Tar.

Syrup of Wild Cherry (U. S. P.), *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200	Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200	Cc.
Morphine Sulphate, *three hundred and fifty milligrammes*	0.350	Gm.
Methylic Alcohol, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50	Cc.
Water,		
Wine of Tar (F. 451), of each, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Morphine Sulphate in about *eight* (8) *cubic centimeters* of hot Water, and add the solution to the two Syrups previously mixed. Then add the Methylic Alcohol and enough Wine of Tar to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains about $\frac{1}{50}$ *grain of Morphine Sulphate.*

Note.—Much of the commercial "Wood Spirit" or "Wood Naphtha" is unfit for medicinal purposes. Refined Wood Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol should be colorless and freely miscible to a clear liquid with water, alcohol and ether. Its odor, which is characteristic, should be free from empyreuma. It should contain at least 90 per cent. of absolute Methylic Alcohol, which corresponds to a specific gravity of 0.846 at 15° C. (59° F.). On mixing methylic alcohol cautiously with one-fourth its volume of sulphuric acid, the liquid should remain colorless or acquire not more than a very pale yellowish-red tint; and on gently heating methylic alcohol with an equal volume of a 10 % solution of potassa, the mixture should not acquire a brown color.

94. ELIXIR PILOCARPI.

Elixir of Pilocarpus.

Elixir of Jaborandi.

Fluid Extract of Pilocarpus (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Syrup of Coffee (F. 367), *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200	Cc.
Tincture of Vanilla (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35	Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *seven hundred cubic centimeters*	700	Cc.

Mix them, allow the mixture to stand during four days, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents $3\frac{3}{4}$ *grains of Pilocarpus.*

95. ELIXIR POTASSII ACETATIS.

Elixir of Potassium Acetate.

Potassium Acetate, *eighty-five grammes*	85	Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Acetate in *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters*

of Aromatic Elixir, then add enough of the latter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains about 5 grains of Potassium Acetate.

96. ELIXIR POTASSII ACETATIS ET JUNIPERI.

Elixir of Potassium Acetate and Juniper.

Potassium Acetate, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Juniper (F. 164), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Fluid Extract of Juniper with the Magnesium Carbonate, then add *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir in which the Potassium Acetate has previously been dissolved. Filter, and add enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents 5 grains of Potassium Acetate, and 7½ grains of Juniper.

97. ELIXIR POTASSII BROMIDI.

Elixir of Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Bromide, *one hundred and seventy-five grammes*	175 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Bromide and the Citric Acid in about *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains of Potassium Bromide.

98. ELIXIR QUININÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Quinine.

Quinine Sulphate, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Cinchonine Sulphate, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Add the alkaloidal salts to the Aromatic Elixir, and dissolve them by agitation. Finally filter.

Each fluidounce contains 1 grain of Quinine Sulphate, and ½ grain, each, of Cinchonidine and Cinchonine Sulphate.

Note.—This preparation is intended as a substitute for Elixir of Cinchona in

certain cases, when the presence of other constituents of Cinchona is deemed unnecessary or objectionable.

If it is desired to impart a color to this Elixir, this may be effected by the addition of 16 Cc. of Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419) to the above quantity.

99. ELIXIR QUININÆ ET PHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Quinine and Phosphates.

Quinine Sulphate, *four grammes*	4	Gm.
Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes.*	17.5	Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Water, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Quinine Sulphate in *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, if necessary, with the aid of a gentle heat. Dissolve the Phosphate of Iron and the Potassium Citrate in the Water, and add the solution to that first prepared. Then add the Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate, and lastly, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains ¼ grain of Quinine Sulphate, 1 grain of Phosphate of Iron, and about ¾ grain of so-called Calcium Lactophosphate.

100. ELIXIR QUININÆ VALERIANATIS ET STRYCHNINÆ.

Elixir of Quinine Valerianate and Strychnine.

Quinine Valerianate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Strychnine Sulphate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175	Gm.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Triturate the Quinine Valerianate and the Strychnine Sulphate with about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, until they are dissolved. Then add the Compound Tincture of Cudbear, and lastly, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Quinine Valerianate, and $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnine Sulphate.

101. ELIXIR RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ.

Elixir of Rhamnus Purshiana.

Elixir of Cascara Sagrada.

Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *seven hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	750 Cc.

Mix them. Allow the mixture to stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 15 grains of Rhamnus Purshiana.

102. ELIXIR RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Rhamnus Purshiana.

Compound Elixir of Cascara Sagrada; Elixir Laxativum; Laxative Elixir.

Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Senna (U. S. P.), *seventy-five cubic centimeters.*	75 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Juglans (F. 163), *sixty-five cubic centimeters.*	65 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *seven hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters.*	735 Cc.

Mix them. Allow to stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

The average dose of this preparation, for an adult, is one (1) to two (2) teaspoonfuls.

103. ELIXIR RHEI.

Elixir of Rhubarb.

Sweet Tincture of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Water, *one hundred and eighty-five cubic centimeters*	185 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.

Mix them, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 2¼ grains of Rhubarb.

104. ELIXIR RHEI ET MAGNESII ACETATIS.

Elixir of Rhubarb and Magnesium Acetate.

Elixir Rhei et Magnesiæ. Elixir of Rhubarb and Magnesia.

Magnesia, calcined, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Magnesia in *one hundred and fifty* (150) *cubic centimeters* of Acetic Acid, with the aid of a gentle heat, adding, if necessary, a little more Acetic Acid, drop by drop, until the solution is neutral to test-paper. Then add the Fluid Extract and enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 4 grains of Magnesium Acetate, and 7½ grains of Rhubarb.

105. ELIXIR RUBI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Blackberry.

Blackberry Root, *one hundred and sixty grammes*	160 Gm.
Galls, *one hundred and sixty grammes*	160 Gm.
Cinnamon, Saigon, *one hundred and sixty grammes*	160 Gm.
Cloves, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Mace, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Ginger, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Blackberry Juice, recently expressed, *thirty-seven hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	3750 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *eighteen hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	1875 Cc.
Glycerin, *eighteen hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	1875 Cc.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make ten thousand cubic centimeters	10000 Cc.

Reduce the solids to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, moisten it with Diluted Alcohol, and percolate it with this menstruum in the usual manner, until *twenty-five hundred* (2500) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained. To this add the Blackberry Juice, Syrup and Glycerin, and mix thoroughly.

106. ELIXIR SODII BROMIDI.

Elixir of Sodium Bromide.

Sodium Bromide, *one hundred and seventy-five grammes*	175 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Bromide and the Citric Acid in about *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 10 grains of Sodium Bromide.

107. ELIXIR SODII HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Elixir of Sodium Hypophosphite.

Sodium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Hypophosphite and the Citric Acid in about *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Sodium Hypophosphite.

108. ELIXIR SODII SALICYLATIS.

Elixir of Sodium Salicylate.

Sodium Salicylate, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Salicylate in about *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, by agitation. Then add enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter, if necessary.

This preparation should be freshly prepared, when required for use.

Each fluidrachm contains 5 grains of Sodium Salicylate.

109. ELIXIR STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Stillingia.

Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia (F. 176), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *seven hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	750 Cc.

Mix them, allow the mixture to stand a few days, or longer, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents 15 minims of Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia.

110. ELIXIR STRYCHNINÆ VALERIANATIS.

Elixir of Strychnine Valerianate.

Strychnine Valerianate, *one hundred and seventy-five milligrammes*	0.175 Gm.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.
Tincture of Vanilla (U. S. P.), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Strychnine Valerianate with about *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir, gradually added, and effect complete solution by the addition of one or more drops of Acetic Acid, avoiding an excess. Then add the Tinctures, and lastly, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{100}$ grain of Strychnine Valerianate.

111. ELIXIR TARAXACI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Taraxacum.

Fluid Extract of Taraxacum (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Sweet Orange Peel (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Liquorice (U. S. P.), *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Tincture of Cinnamon (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *eight hundred cubic centimeters*	800 Cc.

Mix them. Allow to stand several days, if convenient, and filter.

Note.—If a precipitate should make its appearance in this preparation, it ought to be removed by filtration. This Elixir is chiefly intended as a vehicle or corrigent, to cover the bitter taste of Quinine and similar substances.

112. ELIXIR TURNERÆ.

Elixir of Turnera.

Elixir of Damiana.

Fluid Extract of Turnera (F. 178), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Glycerin, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract with the Alcohol, Glycerin, and *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir. Incorporate the Magnesium Carbonate thoroughly with the mixture by trituration. Then filter through a wetted filter, and pass enough Aromatic Elixir through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 9½ grains of Turnera.

113. ELIXIR VIBURNI OPULI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Elixir of Viburnum Opulus.

Compound Elixir of Crampbark.

Fluid Extract of Viburnum Opulus (U. S. P.), *seventy-five cubic centimeters*	75 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Trillium (F. 177), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Aletris (F. 137), *seventy-five cubic centimeters.*	75 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *seven hundred cubic centimeters*	700 Cc.

Mix them. Allow the mixture to stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

114. ELIXIR VIBURNI PRUNIFOLII.

Elixir of Viburnum Prunifolium.

Elixir of Black Haw.

Fluid Extract of Viburnum Prunifolium (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *seventy-five cubic centimeters*	75 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *eight hundred cubic centimeters*	800 Cc.

Mix them. Allow the mixture to stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm represents about 7½ grains of Viburnum Prunifolium.

115. ELIXIR ZINCI VALERIANATIS.

Elixir of Zinc Valerianate.

Zinc Valerianate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Stronger Solution of Ammonium Citrate (F. 210), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Spirit of Bitter Almond (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Stronger Solution of Ammonium Citrate with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Aromatic Elixir and the Alcohol, and triturate the Zinc Valerianate with this mixture, added gradually and in portions, until solution has been effected. Then add the Spirit of Bitter Almond, the Compound Tincture of Cudbear, and finally, enough Aromatic Elixir to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Allow the mixture to stand a few days, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Zinc Valerianate.

116. EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Ammoniac Plaster.

Ammoniac, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Diluted Acetic Acid, *one hundred and forty cubic centimeters*	140 Cc.

Digest the Ammoniac with the Diluted Acetic Acid, in a suitable vessel, avoiding contact with metals, until it is entirely emulsionized; then strain and evaporate the strained liquid, by means of a water-bath, stirring constantly, until a small portion, taken from the vessel, hardens on cooling.

117. EMPLASTRUM AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Plaster.

Spice Plaster.

Cloves, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Cinnamon, Saigon, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Ginger, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Capsicum, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Camphor, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Cotton Seed Oil, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Lead Plaster, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.

Melt together the Lead Plaster and Cotton Seed Oil, with the aid of heat. Cool the mixture and, while it is still soft, thoroughly incorporate with it the aromatic ingredients, previously reduced to a very fine powder.

118. EMPLASTRUM ASAFOETIDÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Asafetida Plaster.

Asafetida, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Lead Plaster, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Galbanum, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Yellow Wax, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty cubic centimeters*	120 Cc.

Digest the Asafetida and Galbanum with the Alcohol on a water-bath, separate the liquid portion, while hot, from the coarser impurities by straining, and evaporate it to the consistence of honey; then add the Lead Plaster and the Wax, previously melted together, stir the mixture well, and evaporate to the proper consistence.

119. EMPLASTRUM FUSCUM CAMPHORATUM.

Camphorated Brown Plaster.

Emplastrum Matris Camphoratum; Camphorated Mother Plaster.

Red Oxide of Lead, *three hundred grammes*	300 Gm.
Olive Oil, *six hundred grammes*	600 Gm.
Yellow Wax, *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Camphor, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.

Triturate the Red Oxide of Lead with a portion of the Oil in a capacious copper kettle until a smooth paste results. Then add the remainder of the Oil, excepting a small quantity required for trituration with the Camphor, and boil the whole over a naked fire, under constant stirring, until gas bubbles rise, or until the red color of the mixture begins to turn brown. Then moderate the heat, but keep up the stirring until the mixture has acquired a dark-brown color, and from time to time allow some drops of it to fall into cold water to test its consistence. When this is satisfactory, remove the vessel from the

fire, add the Wax in small pieces, and finally the Camphor, previously rubbed to a smooth paste with a little Olive Oil. Mix thoroughly, allow the mixture to become somewhat cool, and while it is still warm, pour the plaster into paper-moulds previously coated with mucilage containing about five per cent. of glycerin, and dried.

Note.—This preparation is official in the *German Pharmacopœia.*

120. EMPLASTRUM GALBANI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Galbanum Plaster.

Galbanum, *sixteen grammes*	16 Gm.
Turpentine, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Burgundy Pitch, *six grammes*	6 Gm.
Lead Plaster, *seventy-six grammes*	76 Gm.

To the Galbanum and Turpentine, previously melted together and strained, add, first, the Burgundy Pitch, then the Lead Plaster, melted over a gentle fire, and mix the whole thoroughly.

121. EMPLASTRUM PICIS CANADENSIS.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Canada Pitch Plaster.

Canada Pitch, *ninety grammes*	90 Gm.
Yellow Wax, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.

Melt them together, strain the mixture, and stir constantly until it thickens on cooling.

122. EMPLASTRUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Tar Plaster.

Resin, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Tar, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Podophyllum, in No. 60 powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Phytolacca Root, in No. 60 powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Sanguinaria, in No. 60 powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.

Melt the Resin and Tar together, then stir in the mixed powders, and as the mass cools, mould it into rolls, or pour it into boxes.

123. EMULSIONES.

Emulsions.

The successful formation of Emulsions, whether of fixed or volatile Oils, is most satisfactorily and expeditiously accomplished with Acacia as the emulsifying agent. Hence, preference is given Acacia in this Formulary, though other emulsifying agents are not ignored, and their use and application is exemplified in a number of alternative formulas for preparing Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.

A. *Emulsification.* When Acacia is used as the emulsifying agent, it is important that the Oil, the Acacia, and the Water, shall primarily be in absolutely definite proportion to each other *by weight.* This proportion is *eight* (8) *parts* of Oil, *two* (2) *parts* of Acacia, and *three* (3) *parts* of Water. The Oil (8) and Acacia (2), in fine powder, are weighed into a mortar, and well mixed by trituration; the Water (3) is then added *in one portion*, and the whole is triturated briskly until a thick, creamy emulsion is produced, the sides of the mortar being carefully scraped, and the mixture again triturated so as to insure the complete emulsification of all the Oil. During warm weather, the Water and Oil should be cooled. The other ingredients may then be gradually added; first the flavoring, then the greater part of the Water necessary to make the final quantity, then the Syrup, etc. Finally the quantity is adjusted by the addition of sufficient Water.

Alcoholic liquids should be added last, and should be previously mixed with a portion of the Water.

If these simple conditions and directions are carefully observed, and particularly if the proportions by weight are accurate, a perfect Emulsion is obtained with certainty and rapidity.

With other emulsifying agents—Mucilage of Irish Moss, Mucilage of Dextrin, Glycerite of Egg, Tincture of Quillaja—the proportions need not be adjusted with the same minuteness. It suffices to place the emulsifier into a bottle or mortar, and to add the oil in small portions at a time, shaking or triturating briskly after each addition until emulsification is completed. Obviously, the preparation of this class of emulsions is very much facilitated by mechanical contrivances that are capable of producing brisk agitation and mingling of the two fluids, and such are necessarily resorted to when emulsions are to be made in large quantities for the market. But none of them are as perfect as the emulsions made with Acacia.

B. *Flavoring.* Since no single or compound aromatic can be devised which would be acceptable under all circumstances as a flavoring for Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil, the selection of the most suitable aromatic must be left to the prescriber or dispenser. Among those which are found to be most serviceable are the following, the quantities given below being intended for *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of finished emulsion, though in some cases a smaller or a larger quantity, in the same proportions, may be preferable:

1.	**Oil of Gaultheria,** *four cubic centimeters*	4	Cc.
2.	**Oil of Gaultheria,** *two cubic centimeters*	2	Cc.
	Oil of Sassafras, *two cubic centimeters*	2	Cc.
3.	**Compound Spirit of Orange** (U. S. P.), *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5	Cc.

4.	**Oil of Gaultheria,** *two cubic centimeters*	2 Cc.
	Oil of Bitter Almond, *one-fourth cubic centimeter*	0.25 Cc.
	Oil of Coriander, *one-fourth cubic centimeter*	0.25 Cc.
5.	**Oil of Gaultheria,** *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5 Cc.
	Oil of Sassafras, *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5 Cc.
	Oil of Bitter Almond, *one-fourth cubic centimeter*	0.25 Cc.
6.	**Oil of Gaultheria,** *two and one-half cubic centimeters*	2.5 Cc.
	Oil of Bitter Almond, *two and one-half cubic centimeters* . .	2.5 Cc.
7.	**Oil of Neroli,** *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5 Cc.
	Oil of Bitter Almond, *one and one-half cubic centimeters* . .	1.5 Cc.
	Oil of Cloves, *one-fourth cubic centimeter*	0.25 Cc.

C. *Preservation.* When an Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil is to be kept for some time, its deterioration may be prevented or retarded by the addition of *sixty-five* (65) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol in the place of the same quantity of Water, when making *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Emulsion.

124. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil, *four hundred and sixty-four grammes*	464 Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one hundred and sixteen grammes* . . .	116 Gm.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Oil and Acacia together in a mortar. Carefully weigh out *one hundred and seventy-four* (174) *grammes* of Water, and add it *at once* to the mixture of Oil and Acacia, triturating briskly until a thick creamy emulsion is produced. To this add the desired flavoring, the Syrup of Tolu, and enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of finished emulsion.

Alternative Formulas. Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil may also be prepared by any other method capable of emulsifying Oil, the following formulas being given as examples:

1. Irish Moss Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Mucilage of Irish Moss (F. 275), *three hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	325 Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Pour the Mucilage of Irish Moss into a suitable bottle, add the Cod-Liver Oil in divided portions, shaking well after each addition, and,

when a perfect Emulsion is formed, add the Syrup of Tolu, and Flavoring, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Finally, mix the whole thoroughly together.

2. Glyconin Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Glycerite of Yolk of Egg (U. S. P.), *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175 Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Glycerite of Yolk of Egg (Glyconin) in a mortar with the Oil, added in small portions at a time, and thoroughly incorporate each portion before adding the next. Then, continuing the trituration, gradually add the Syrup of Tolu, and Flavoring. Finally add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix the whole thoroughly together.

3. Dextrin Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Mucilage of Dextrin (F. 277), *three hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	325 Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

To the Mucilage of Dextrin contained in a suitable bottle add the Cod-Liver Oil, first in small portions, agitating each time, until the last added portion is emulsified. Then add the Flavoring, the Syrup of Tolu, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix the whole thoroughly together.

4. Quillaja Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil.

Cod-Liver Oil, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Tincture of Quillaja (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Pour the Tincture into a suitable bottle, then add the Cod-Liver Oil in portions of about *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* each, and shake after each addition until a perfect emulsion results.

Next add the Syrup of Tolu, and the Flavoring, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Finally, mix the whole thoroughly together.

An 85-per-cent. Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil may be prepared by mixing in the manner just prescribed:

Cod-Liver Oil, *eight hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	850 Cc.
Tincture of Quillaja (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters* .	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Note.—Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil made with Quillaja should not be dispensed without the direction or consent of the prescriber.

125. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM CALCII ET SODII PHOSPHATIBUS.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Calcium and Sodium Phosphates.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Phosphates of Lime and Soda.

Cod-Liver Oil, *four hundred and sixty-four grammes*	464 Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one hundred and sixteen grammes* . . .	116 Gm.
Calcium Phosphate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Sodium Phosphate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Emulsify the Oil with the Acacia, and *one hundred and seventy-four* (174) *grammes* of Water, as directed under Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ (F. 124), and add the Flavoring. Then triturate the Salts to a fine powder, incorporate with the Syrup and a portion of the remaining Water, and triturate with the emulsified Oil. Finally, add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix the whole thoroughly together.

126. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATE.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Calcium Lactophosphate.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Lactophosphate of Lime.

Cod-Liver Oil, *four hundred and sixty-four grammes*	464 Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one hundred and sixteen grammes* . . .	116 Gm.
Calcium Lactate, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Phosphoric Acid (U. S. P., 85 %), *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Emulsify the Oil with the Acacia, and *one hundred and seventy-four* (174) *grammes* of Water, as directed under Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ (F. 124), and add the Flavoring. Then dissolve the Calcium Lactate in *sixty-five* (65) *cubic centimeters* of Water with the aid of the Phosphoric Acid, add the solution gradually to the Emulsified Oil, then the Syrup, and lastly enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Mix the whole thoroughly.

This Emulsion should be freshly prepared when dispensed.

127. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM CALCII PHOSPHATE.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Calcium Phosphate.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Phosphate of Lime.

Cod-Liver Oil, *four hundred and sixty-four grammes*	464 Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one hundred and sixteen grammes* . . .	116 Gm.
Calcium Phosphate, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Emulsify the Oil with the Acacia and *one hundred and seventy-four* (174) *grammes* of Water, as directed under Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ (F. 124), and add the Flavoring. Then triturate the Calcium Phosphate with the Syrup and a portion of the remaining Water, add the mixture gradually to the emulsified Oil, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Mix the whole thoroughly.

128. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM EXTRACTO MALTI.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Extract of Malt.

Cod-Liver Oil, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Mucilage of Dextrin (F. 277), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Extract of Malt, *three hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	375 Cc.

To the Mucilage of Dextrin contained in a suitable bottle, add the Extract of Malt, and mix them thoroughly by agitation. Then gradually add the Cod-Liver Oil, first in small portions, agitating each time until the last-added portion is perfectly incorporated.

Note.—Extract of Malt, most suitable for this preparation, should have about the same consistence as Balsam of Peru, at a temperature of 15° C. (59° F.).

129. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM HYPOPHOSPHITE.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphite.

Cod-Liver Oil, *four hundred and sixty-four grammes*	464	Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one hundred and sixteen grammes*	116	Gm.
Any Soluble Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes.*	17.5	Gm.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100	Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),		
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Emulsify the Oil with the Acacia and *one hundred and seventy-four* (174) *grammes* of Water, as directed under Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ (F. 124), and add the Flavoring. Then dissolve the Hypophosphite in sufficient Water, mix this solution with the Syrup, and add the mixture gradually to the emulsified Oil. Lastly, add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix the whole thoroughly.

Note.—If several Hypophosphites are required, equal parts of them may be used, amounting altogether to *seventeen and one-half* (17.5) *grammes* for the above formula. Varying quantities, larger or smaller than the above, may, of course, be used upon prescription.

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130. EMULSIO OLEI MORRHUÆ CUM PRUNO VIRGINIANA.

Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil with Wild Cherry.

Cod-Liver Oil, *four hundred and sixty-four grammes*	464	Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one hundred and sixteen grammes*	116	Gm.
Fluid Extract of Wild Cherry (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100	Cc.
Flavoring (F. 123, B.),		
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Emulsify the Oil with the Acacia, and *one hundred and seventy-four* (174) *grammes* of Water, as directed under Emulsio Olei Morrhuæ (F. 124), and add the Flavoring. Mix the Fluid Extract and the Syrup with a portion of the remaining Water, and add the mixture gradually to the emulsified Oil. Lastly, add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix the whole thoroughly.

131. EMULSIO OLEI RICINI.

Emulsion of Castor Oil.

Castor Oil, *thirty-two grammes*	32	Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *eight grammes*	8	Gm.
Tincture of Vanilla (U.S.P.), *two and one-half cubic centimeters.*	2.5	Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20	Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one hundred cubic centimeters	100	Cc.

Carefully weigh the Castor Oil and the Acacia into a mortar, triturate until well mixed; carefully weigh out *twelve* (12) *grammes* of Water, and add *at once* to the mixture of Oil and Acacia, triturating briskly until a thick, creamy emulsion is produced. To this add gradually, with stirring, a mixture of the Syrup and Tincture with a portion of the remaining Water, and finally enough Water to make *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters*.

The Emulsion contains about *one-third* (⅓) of its volume of Castor Oil. The flavoring may be varied to suit prescription. It should be freshly prepared as required.

132. EMULSIO OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ.

Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine.

Oil of Turpentine, *twelve and one-half cubic centimeters* . . .	12.5	Cc.
Acacia, in fine powder, *two grammes*	2	Gm.
Yolk of Egg, *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15	Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15	Cc.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one hundred cubic centimeters	100	Cc.

Triturate the Acacia with the Yolk of Egg, then add the Oil of Turpentine very slowly, continuing the trituration, and finally add the Aromatic Elixir, and enough Cinnamon Water to make *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters* in the same manner.

Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine, or of any *Volatile Oil*, may also be prepared according to the following general formula:

Volatile Oil, *twelve and one-half cubic centimeters*	12.5	Cc.
Acacia, in fine powder, *six grammes*	6	Gm.
Syrup, *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25	Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one hundred cubic centimeters	100	Cc.

Pour the Volatile Oil into a dry bottle, and, having corked the latter, agitate it so that the inner surface may be completely wetted by the Oil. Then add the Acacia, and shake again. Finally, add the Syrup, and enough Water to make *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters*, and mix thoroughly.

Note.—If this general formula is applied to Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine, and a product similar to that obtained by the first formula is desired, the Syrup should be replaced by Aromatic Elixir and the Water by Cinnamon Water.

If a so-called "Emulsion" of a Volatile Oil is to be made more permanent, this may be accomplished by incorporating with it a small portion of some bland fixed Oil, such as Expressed Oil of Almond. Usually, 1 volume of the Fixed Oil will be sufficient for 2 volumes of the Volatile Oil.

In this case, the mixture should be made in a mortar, by trituration, and under observation of the rule laid down in general formula for Emulsions (F. 123).

133. EMULSIO OLEI TEREBINTHINÆ FORTIOR.

Stronger Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine.

Forbes' Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine.

Oil of Turpentine, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50	Cc.
Acacia, in fine powder, *two and one-half grammes*	2.5	Gm.
Water, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50	Cc.

Pour the Oil of Turpentine into a perfectly dry vial, having a capacity of a little more than *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters*, and shake so that the inner surface may be completely wetted by the Oil. Then add the Acacia, and shake again. Now add one-half of the Water, and shake until the Oil separates in form of a milky Emulsion. Add the remainder of the Water, and continue the shaking until the Oil separates from the Water in the form of a creamy Emulsion upon standing.

This Emulsion must be shaken before dispensing.

Note.—The formula for this strong Emulsion of Oil of Turpentine is essentially that proposed by Mr. J. Winchell Forbes, in 1872. While the Oil separates in the form of a cream-like layer upon standing, the two liquids are easily united by brief shaking. It keeps well, and is useful for dispensing small quantities of Oil of Turpentine in a fairly well emulsified condition.

134. EMULSIO PHOSPHATICA.

Phosphatic Emulsion.

Mistura Phosphatica.

Cod-Liver Oil, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Glycerite of Yolk of Egg (U. S. P.), *one hundred and sixty-five grammes*	165	Gm.
Diluted Phosphoric Acid (U. S. P.), *fifty cubic centimeters*	50	Cc.
Oil of Bitter Almond, *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5	Cc.
Rum, Jamaica, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Orange Flower Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

To the Glycerite of Yolk of Egg (Glyconin) contained in a suitable bottle, gradually add the Cod-Liver Oil, in small portions at a time, shaking after each addition, until the added portion is emulsified. Then gradually add the Phosphoric Acid, Rum, and Oil of Bitter Almond, incorporating them thoroughly. Finally, add enough Orange Flower Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix the whole thoroughly.

135. EXTRACTA FLUIDA.

Fluid Extracts.

The Fluid Extracts for which formulas are given in this Formulary, are intended to be of the same strength as the Fluid Extracts of the

United States Pharmacopœia, which directs that *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters* of Fluid Extract shall be obtained from *one hundred* (100) *grammes* of the drug.

General Processes. The Fluid Extracts of this Formulary are to be prepared according to one of the following two processes, the particular one to be employed being designated in each case. These two processes are necessary because, in the preparation of some Fluid Extracts, two fluids are successively used, the first containing Glycerin, and being in definite proportion to the drug used, while the second is free from Glycerin, being intended for the exhaustion of the drug and subsequent evaporation. Accordingly these menstrua are designated as *Menstruum I* (containing Glycerin) and *Menstruum II* (containing no Glycerin). As an alternative to either of these processes, a third process, dependent upon *Fractional Percolation*, may be used. In this the use of heat is avoided, and it involves the use of only one kind of menstruum, even in the case of drugs for which two different menstrua (I and II) are prescribed in this Formulary. In the case of the latter, a sufficient quantity of Menstruum I must be prepared to serve throughout the process.

Process A. The Menstruum contains no Glycerin.

Moisten *one thousand* (1000) *grammes* of the drug with a sufficient quantity of the prescribed menstruum to render it distinctly damp and to maintain it so after several hours' maceration in a well-covered vessel. When the drug has ceased to swell, pack it in a suitable percolator, pour a sufficient quantity of the menstruum on top, and, when the percolate begins to drop from the orifice, close the latter, cover the percolator, and allow the contents to macerate twenty-four hours. Then permit the percolation to proceed. Receive the first *eight hundred and seventy-five* (875) *cubic centimeters* of the percolate separately and set it aside. Then continue the percolation with the same menstruum until the drug is practically exhausted. Evaporate this second portion—at a temperature sufficiently low to prevent the loss of any important volatile constituent—to a soft extract, and dissolve this in a sufficient quantity of menstruum so that when this is added to the reserved portion, the product will measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Allow the Fluid Extract to stand a few days, or longer, if convenient, and filter, if necessary.

Process B. The Menstruum contains Glycerin.

Moisten *one thousand* (1000) *grammes* of the drug with a sufficient quantity of Menstruum I to render it distinctly damp and to maintain it so after several hours' maceration in a well-covered vessel. When the drug has ceased to swell, pack it in a suitable percolator and pour

the remainder of Menstruum I on top. When this has just disappeared from the surface, follow it by a sufficient quantity of Menstruum II. As soon as the percolate begins to drop from the orifice, close the latter, cover the percolator, and allow the contents to macerate during twenty-four hours. Then permit the percolation to proceed. Receive the first *eight hundred and seventy-five* (875) *cubic centimeters* of the percolate separately and set it aside. Then continue the percolation with Menstruum II, until the drug is practically exhausted. Evaporate this second portion—at a temperature sufficiently low to prevent the loss of any important volatile constituent—to a soft extract, and dissolve this in a sufficient quantity of Menstruum II, so that when this is added to the reserved portion, the product will measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Allow the Fluid Extract to stand a few days, or longer, if convenient, and filter, if necessary.

Process C. Fractional Percolation.

Take of the Drug, in powder of the prescribed fineness, *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*, and divide it into three portions, of *five hundred* (500), *three hundred and twenty-five* (325) and *one hundred and seventy-five* (175) *grammes*, respectively.

Moisten the first portion of the drug (500 Gm.) with the menstruum and percolate in the usual manner. Set aside the first *one hundred and seventy-five* (175) *cubic centimeters* of percolate, and continue until *fifteen hundred* (1500) *cubic centimeters* more of percolate have passed, which must be received in several portions, so that the more concentrated will be separate from the last, weak percolate.

Then moisten the second portion of the drug (325 Gm.) with the more concentrated percolates received during the preceding operation after the first *one hundred and seventy-five* (175) *cubic centimeters* have passed, and percolate again in the usual manner, using the several reserved percolates, successively, as menstrua. Set aside the first *three hundred and twenty-five* (325) *cubic centimeters*, and continue the percolation until *six hundred and fifty* (650) *cubic centimeters* more have passed, which should also be received in several portions.

Finally moisten the third portion of the drug (175 Gm.) with the most concentrated of the last reserved percolates, and proceed as directed for the second portion. Collect *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of percolate, and mix with the two portions (325 and 175 Cc.) previously set aside, so as to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Fluid Extract.

Note.—If this method is applied to drugs for which the Process B. is directed, use a sufficient quantity of Menstruum I to obtain the required quantities of percolate, and omit the use of Menstruum II.

136. EXTRACTUM ADONIDIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Adonis.

From the root of *Adonis vernalis* Linné (Bird's Eye).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol.

137. EXTRACTUM ALETRIDIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Aletris.

From the rhizome of *Aletris farinosa* Linné (Stargrass).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

138. EXTRACTUM ANGELICÆ RADICIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Angelica Root.

From the root of *Angelica Archangelica* Linné (Angelica).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 2 volumes.

139. EXTRACTUM APII GRAVEOLENTIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Celery.

From the seed of *Apium graveolens* Linné (Celery).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 2 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

140. EXTRACTUM ARALIÆ RACEMOSÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Aralia Racemosa.

From the root of *Aralia racemosa* Linné (American Spikenard).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 2 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

141. EXTRACTUM ARNICÆ FLORUM FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Arnica Flowers.

From the flower heads of *Arnica montana* Linné (Arnica).

Process A (see F. 135) —No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

142. EXTRACTUM BERBERIDIS VULGARIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Berberis Vulgaris.

From the bark of the root of *Berberis vulgaris* Linné (Barberry).

Process A (see F. 135).— No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 2 volumes.

143. EXTRACTUM BOLDI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Boldo.

From the leaves of *Peumus Boldus* Molina (Boldo).

Process A (see F. 135).— No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 2 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

144. EXTRACTUM BUCHU FLUIDUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu.

Buchu, *six hundred and twenty five grammes*	625 Gm.
Cubeb, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Juniper, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Uva Ursi, *one hundred and twenty five grammes*	125 Gm.

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 2 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

145. EXTRACTUM CALENDULÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Calendula.

From the flowering herb of *Calendula officinalis* Linné (Marigold).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 2 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

146. EXTRACTUM CAMELLIÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Camellia.

From the commercial dried leaves of *Camellia Thea* Link (Tea).

Process B (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum I: Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters.*
Water, *six hundred and eighty-five* (685) *cubic centimeters.*
Glycerin, *sixty-five* (65) *cubic centimeters.*
Menstruum II: Alcohol, 1 volume.
Water, 3 volumes.

Note.—It is recommended that the best quality of commercial black tea, preferably "Formosa Oolong," be employed for this preparation.

147. EXTRACTUM CAULOPHYLLI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Caulophyllum.

From the rhizome and rootlets of *Caulophyllum thalictroides* Michaux (Blue Cohosh).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

148. EXTRACTUM COFFEÆ VIRIDIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Green Coffee.

From the commercial, unroasted seeds of *Coffea arabica* Linné (Coffee).

Process B (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.
Menstruum I: Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters.*
Water, *six hundred and eighty-five* (685) *cubic centimeters.*
Glycerin, *sixty-five* (65) *cubic centimeters.*
Menstruum II: Alcohol, 1 volume.
Water, 3 volumes.

Note.—It is recommended that the best quality of either of the commercial varieties known as "Java," or "Mocha" Coffee be employed for this preparation.

149. EXTRACTUM COFFEÆ TOSTÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Roasted Coffee.

From the commercial roasted seeds of *Coffea arabica* Linné (Coffee).

Process B (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.
Menstruum I: Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters.*
Water, *six hundred and eighty-five* (685) *cubic centimeters.*
Glycerin, *sixty-five* (65) *cubic centimeters.*
Menstruum II: Alcohol, 1 volume.
Water, 3 volumes.

Note.—See the note to the preceding.

150. EXTRACTUM CONVALLARIÆ FLORUM FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Convallaria Flowers.

From the flowers of *Convallaria majalis* Linné (Lily of the Valley).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

151. EXTRACTUM COPTIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Coptis

From the rhizome and rootlets of *Coptis trifolia* Salisbury (Goldthread).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.

Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

152. EXTRACTUM CORNUS FLUIDUM.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Fluid Extract of Cornus.

From the bark of the root of *Cornus Florida* Linné (Dogwood).

Process B (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.

Menstruum I: Glycerin, *one hundred and fifty* (150) *cubic centimeters.*
Diluted Alcohol, *eight hundred and fifty* (850) *cubic centimeters.*

Menstruum II: Diluted Alcohol.

153. EXTRACTUM CORNUS CIRCINATÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Cornus Circinata.

From the bark of *Cornus circinata* L'Héritier (Green Osier).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.

Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

154. EXTRACTUM CORYDALIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Corydalis.

From the tubers of *Dicentra canadensis* De Candolle (Turkey Corn).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.

Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

155. EXTRACTUM COTO FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Coto.

From Coto bark, derived from an undetermined tree, native of tropical South America.

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.

Menstruum: Alcohol, 9 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

156. EXTRACTUM FERRI POMATUM.

Ferrated Extract of Apples.

Ferri Malas Crudus. Crude Malate of Iron.

Iron, in the form of fine, bright wire, and cut, *twenty grammes.* **20 Gm.**
Ripe Sour Apples, *one thousand grammes* . . . . . **1000 Gm.**
Water . . . . . **a sufficient quantity.**

Convert the Sour Apples into a homogeneous pulp by pounding or grinding, and express the liquid portion. Then mix the latter with the Iron in an enameled or porcelain vessel, macerate for forty-eight hours, and then apply the heat of a water-bath, until no more bubbles of gas are given off, adding a little water from time to time to make up any loss by evaporation. Dilute the liquid with Water to make it weigh *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*, and set it aside for a few days. Then filter, and evaporate the filtrate in the before-mentioned vessel to a thick extract, which should be greenish-black, and should yield a clear solution with water.

Note.—This preparation is inserted here with the title under which it is contained in the German Pharmacopœia. In some others it is called more correctly, *Extractum Pomi* (or *Pomorum*) *Ferratum.*

157. EXTRACTUM FUCI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Fucus.

From the thallus of *Fucus vesiculosus* Linné (Bladder-wrack).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

158. EXTRACTUM GLYCYRRHIZÆ DEPURATUM.

Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza.

Purified Extract of Liquorice.

Extract of Glycyrrhiza, in sticks,
Water, each . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Put a layer of well-washed rye-straw over the bottom of a keg or other suitable tall vessel. Then put a single layer of sticks of Extract of Glycyrrhiza, broken into coarse pieces, over it. Continue to put in alternate layers of straw and Extract of Glycyrrhiza until the vessel is full or the whole of the Extract has been disposed of. Fill the vessel with cold Water, and allow it to remain for three days. Then draw off the solution which has formed, by means of a faucet, or siphon, or otherwise, refill the vessel with cold Water, and proceed as before. Mix the several solutions obtained, allow any suspended matter to subside, decant the clear solution, and strain the remainder without pressure. Finally evaporate the liquid on a water-bath to the consistence of a pilular extract.

Note.—Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza should not be confounded with the official Pure Extract of Glycyrrhiza (*Extractum Glycyrrhizæ Purum*).

159. EXTRACTUM HELIANTHEMI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Helianthemum.

From the herb of *Helianthemum canadense* Michaux (Frost-wort).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

160. EXTRACTUM HUMULI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Hops.

From the strobiles of *Humulus Lupulus* Linné (Hops).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 5 volumes.
Water, 3 volumes.

161. EXTRACTUM HYDRANGEÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Hydrangea.

From the root of *Hydrangea arborescens* Linné (Seven Barks).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 2 volumes.

162. EXTRACTUM JALAPÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Jalap.

From the tuberous root of *Exogonium Purga* Bentham (Jalap).

Process A (see F. 135).—No 60 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol.

163. EXTRACTUM JUGLANDIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Juglans.

From the inner bark of the root of *Juglans cinerea* Linné (Butternut).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

164. EXTRACTUM JUNIPERI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Juniper.

From the fruit of *Juniperus communis* Linné (Juniper).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 10 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

165. EXTRACTUM KAVÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Kava.

From the root of *Piper methysticum* Forster (Kava; Kava-kava; Ava).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.

Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 2 volumes.

166. EXTRACTUM LACTUCARII FLUIDUM.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Fluid Extract of Lactucarium.

Lactucarium, in coarse pieces, *one hundred grammes*	**100 Gm.**
Ether, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	**125 Cc.**
Alcohol,	
Water, each	**a sufficient quantity.**

Add the Lactucarium to the Ether contained in a tared flask having the capacity of *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters*, and let it macerate for twenty-four hours; then add *three hundred* (300) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and shake the mixture well. Fit a bent glass tube into the neck of the flask, and, having immersed the flask in hot water, recover the Ether by distillation. When all the Ether has distilled over, remove the tube, and, after thoroughly shaking the contents of the flask, continue the heat for half an hour. Let the mixture cool, add *one hundred* (100) *grammes* of Alcohol, and enough Water to make the whole mixture weigh *five hundred* (500) *grammes;* after maceration for twenty-four hours, with occasional agitation, express and filter the liquid. Return the dregs to the flask and macerate them with *two hundred* (200) *grammes* of a mixture of Alcohol and Water made in the proportion of *one* (1) *part* of Alcohol to *three* (3) *parts* of Water; repeat the maceration two or three times, successively, with fresh portions of the mixture, until the dregs are tasteless, or nearly so. Mix, and filter the liquids thus obtained, and concentrate them, by means of a water-bath (the first expressed liquid by itself), until the combined weight of the liquids is *sixty* (60) *grammes;* mix the liquids, add *forty* (40) *grammes* of Alcohol, and let the mixture cool in the evaporating vessel, stirring the mixture frequently, and during the intervals keeping the vessel well covered. When cool, add enough Alcohol to make the mixture weigh *one hundred* (100) *grammes*, transfer the liquid to a flask, and add enough Water to make the mixture measure *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters*, using the Water so required to rinse the evaporating vessel. Shake the mixture occasionally, during several hours (and frequently, if a portion of the precipitate is found to be tenacious), and, when a uniform mixture results, set it aside for twenty-

four hours, so that any precipitate formed may subside. Decant the clear liquid, transfer the precipitate to a filter, and, after thoroughly draining it into the decanted liquid, wash it with a mixture of Alcohol and Water made in the proportion of *three* (3) *parts* of Alcohol to *four* (4) *parts* of Water, until the washings pass tasteless. Concentrate the washings, by evaporation, to a syrupy consistence, mix with the decanted liquid, and add enough of the last-named mixture of Alcohol and Water to make the whole measure *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters*. Lastly, after twenty-four hours, having meanwhile shaken the Fluid Extract occasionally, filter it through paper.

167. EXTRACTUM MALTI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Extract of Malt.

Malt, in coarse powder, not finer than No. 12, *one thousand grammes* . . . . . 1000 Gm.
Water . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Upon the powder, contained in a suitable vessel, pour *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and macerate for six hours. Then add *four thousand* (4000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, heated to about 30° C. (86° F.), and digest for an hour at a temperature not exceeding 55° C. (131° F.). Strain the mixture with strong expression. Finally, by means of a water-bath, or vacuum-apparatus, at a temperature not exceeding 55° C. (131° F.), evaporate the strained liquid rapidly to the consistence of thick honey.

Keep the product in well-closed vessels, in a cool place.

168. EXTRACTUM MALTI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Malt.

Malt, *one thousand grammes* . . . . . 1000 Gm.
Alcohol,
Water, each . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the Malt to a coarse powder, not finer than No. 20. Moisten it with *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of a mixture of *one* (1) *volume* of Alcohol and *three* (3) *volumes* of Water, and set it aside, well-covered, until it has ceased to swell. Then mix it with as much of the menstruum as it will take up without dripping, pack it uniformly, but without pressure, in a percolator, and add enough of the before-mentioned menstruum to cover it. When the liquid begins to drop from the orifice, close the latter, and allow the contents to macerate during twenty-four hours, adding from time to time more menstruum, if necessary, to keep the malt just covered. Then remove the cork and

allow the percolation to proceed until the percolate weighs *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *grammes*. Set this aside, well-corked, until any suspended matters have been deposited. Then decant the clear liquid and preserve it for use.

Note.—The product thus obtained may be regarded as being practically equivalent to the drug in the proportion of minim for grain, the apparent excess of dissolved matters present in the first portions of the percolate being about offset by the soluble matters still remaining in the drug, when the percolation is interrupted.

169. EXTRACTUM MENYANTHIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Menyanthes.

From the leaves of *Menyanthes trifoliata* Linné (Buckbean.—Trifolium fibrinum *Germ. Pharm.*)

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

170. EXTRACTUM MEZEREI FLUIDUM.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Fluid Extract of Mezereum.

From the bark of *Daphne Mezereum* Linné, and of other species of *Daphne* (*Mezereum*).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 30 powder.
Menstruum: Alcohol.

171. EXTRACTUM PETROSELINI RADICIS FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Parsley Root.

From the root of *Petroselinum sativum* Hoffmann (Parsley).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

172. EXTRACTUM QUILLAJÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Quillaja.

From the bark of *Quillaja Saponaria* Molina (Soap-Bark).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

173. EXTRACTUM RHAMNI PURSHIANÆ FLUIDUM AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana.

Aromatic Fluid Extract of Cascara Sagrada.

Rhamnus Purshiana, in No. 60 powder, *one thousand grammes.*	1000 Gm.
Glycyrrhiza, in No. 40 powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Calcined Magnesia, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes* . .	125 Gm.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Compound Spirit of Orange (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters* .	10 Cc.
Alcohol, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Water,	
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the powdered drugs and the Magnesia with *two thousand* (2000) *cubic centimeters* of Water; macerate for twelve hours and then dry the mixture on a water-bath at a gentle heat. Mix the Glycerin and the Alcohol with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and percolate the dried powders with this menstruum, followed by Diluted Alcohol according to the directions given under Process B (see F. 135). Reserve the first *eight hundred and fifty* (850) *cubic centimeters* that pass, and set this aside. Continue the percolation with Diluted Alcohol to practical exhaustion, evaporate this second portion to a soft extract, dissolve it in the reserved portion, and add the Compound Spirit of Orange and sufficient Diluted Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Fluid Extract.

174. EXTRACTUM SENNÆ FLUIDUM DEODORATUM.

Deodorized Fluid Extract of Senna.

Senna, in No. 60 powder, *one thousand grammes*	1000 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, each	a sufficient quantity.

Moisten the Senna with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, pack it firmly in a percolator, and percolate it with Alcohol until it is practically exhausted by this menstruum. The alcoholic percolate thus obtained is rejected, and the alcohol may be recovered therefrom by distillation. Then take out the moist powder, dry it, and prepare a Fluid Extract by the Process and Menstruum below-mentioned:

Process A (see F. 135).
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

175. EXTRACTUM STERCULIÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Sterculia.

From the seeds of *Sterculia acuminata* R. Brown (Cola; Kola).

Process B (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.

Menstruum I: Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters.*
Water, *six hundred and eighty-five* (685) *cubic centimeters.*
Glycerin, *sixty-five* (65) *cubic centimeters.*

Menstruum II: Alcohol, 1 volume.
Water, 3 volumes.

176. EXTRACTUM STILLINGIÆ FLUIDUM COMPOSITUM.

Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia.

Stillingia, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Corydalis (root), *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Iris, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Sambucus, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Chimaphila, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Coriander, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Xanthoxylum Berries, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, and prepare a Fluid Extract in the usual manner, by the Process and Menstrua below mentioned.

Process B (see F. 135).

Menstruum I: Alcohol, *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters.*
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters.*
Water, *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters.*

Menstruum II: Diluted Alcohol.

177. EXTRACTUM TRILLII FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Trillium.

From the rhizome of *Trillium erectum* Linné, and other species of *Trillium* (Bethroot).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.

Menstruum: Alcohol, 3 volumes.
Water, 2 volumes.

178. EXTRACTUM TURNERÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Turnera.

From the leaves of *Turnera microphylla* De Candolle, and other species of *Turnera* (Damiana).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.

Menstruum: Alcohol, 2 volumes.
Water, 1 volume.

179. EXTRACTUM URTICÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Urtica.

From the root of *Urtica dioica* Linné (Nettle).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

180. EXTRACTUM VERBASCI FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Verbascum.

From the leaves and flowers of *Verbascum Thapsus* Linné (Mullein).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 20 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

181. EXTRACTUM VERBENÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Verbena.

From the root of *Verbena hastata* Linné (Vervain).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

182. EXTRACTUM ZEÆ FLUIDUM.

Fluid Extract of Zea.

Extractum Stigmatum Maydis Fluidum. Fluid Extract of Corn Silk.

From the stigmata of *Zea Mays* Linné (Indian Corn).

Process A (see F. 135).—No. 40 powder.
Menstruum: Diluted Alcohol.

183. FERRI HYPOPHOSPHIS.

Hypophosphite of Iron.

Ferric Hypophosphite.

Iron and Ammonium Sulphate (U. S. P.), in perfect crystals, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *sixty-seven grammes*	67 Gm.
Distilled Water	a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Iron and Ammonium Sulphate in *four hundred* (400) *cubic centimeters*, and the Sodium Hypophosphite in *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and, if necessary, filter each solution. Then mix them, and stir thoroughly; after a short time transfer the mixture to a close linen or muslin strainer, and wash the precipitate with Distilled Water, until the washings run off tasteless. Transfer the strainer to a warm place and, when the contents are dry, preserve them for use.

Hypophosphite of Iron (ferric) may also be prepared in the following manner:

Calcium Hypophosphite, *one hundred grammes* . . . . . 100 Gm.
Solution of Chloride of Iron (U. S. P.),
Distilled Water, of each . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Calcium Hypophosphite in *twelve hundred* (1200) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and filter the solution. To this add Solution of Chloride of Iron, in small portions, stirring well each time and allowing the precipitate to subside before adding a fresh portion. Toward the end, remove a small quantity of the clear supernatant liquid, add to it some Solution of Chloride of Iron diluted with ten times its volume of Water, and observe whether any turbidity occurs either at once or after a few minutes. If it remains clear, the precipitation may be regarded as complete. Then transfer the mixture to a close linen or muslin strainer, and wash the precipitate with Distilled Water, until the washings run off tasteless. Transfer the strainer to a warm place and, when the contents are dry, preserve them for use.

Note.—Hypophosphite of Iron is rendered soluble in water by mixing it with about an equal weight of potassium citrate, or some other alkali citrate. Theoretically, 100 grammes of Iron and Ammonium Sulphate will yield 51.9 grammes, and 100 grammes of Calcium Hypophosphite will yield 85.3 grammes of dry Hypophosphite of Iron (ferric).

184. GELATINUM CHONDRI.

Irish Moss Gelatin.

Irish Moss, *one thousand grammes* . . . . . 1000 Gm.
Water . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Wash the Irish Moss with cold Water, then place it in a suitable vessel, add *fifty thousand* (50,000) *cubic centimeters* of hot Water, and heat it on a boiling water-bath, for fifteen minutes, frequently stirring. Strain the decoction, while hot, through a strong muslin strainer; return the strained, mucilaginous liquid to the water-bath, evaporate it to a semi-fluid consistence, then transfer it to shallow, flat-bottomed trays, and evaporate it at a temperature not exceeding 90° C. (194° F.), so that the Gelatin may become detached in scales.

Note.—Irish Moss Gelatin thus prepared furnishes a Mucilage of Irish Moss which is opaque, like that made directly from the Moss itself. It may be prepared so as to yield a transparent mucilage by following the plan pointed out in the *Note* to *Mucilago Chondri* (F. 275).

185. GLYCERITUM BISMUTHI.

Glycerite of Bismuth.

Liquor Bismuthi Concentratus. Concentrated Solution of Bismuth.

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, *two hundred and seventy-five grammes* . . . . . 275 Gm.
Stronger Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.) . . . . . a sufficient quantity.
Glycerin, *five hundred cubic centimeters* . . . . . 500 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity

To make one thousand cubic centimeters . . . . . 1000 Cc.

Triturate the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Water and *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Glycerin, and add to it gradually just enough Stronger Water of Ammonia to dissolve the Salt, and to produce a neutral solution. Then add the remainder of the Glycerin and enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 16 grains of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

Note.—If Glycerite of Bismuth should at any time deposit a precipitate, this may be re-dissolved by the addition of just sufficient Stronger Water of Ammonia.

186. GLYCERITUM GUAIACI.

Glycerite of Guaiac.

Guaiac (U. S. P.), in powder, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Solution of Potassa (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Glycerin, *six hundred cubic centimeters*	600 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Solution of Potassa with *three hundred* (300) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the powdered Guaiac, and macerate for 24 hours with occasional agitation. Then filter, add the Glycerin and sufficient Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

187. GLYCERITUM PEPSINI.

Glycerite of Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Glycerin, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Pepsin with *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of Water and the Hydrochloric Acid, and agitate until solution has been effected. Then incorporate the Purified Talcum with the liquid, filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters.* To this add the Glycerin, and mix.

Each fluidrachm represents 5 grains of Pepsin (U. S. P.).

Note.—For filtering the aqueous solution of Pepsin first obtained by the above formula, as well as for filtering other liquids of a viscid character, a filter paper of loose texture (preferably that known as "Textile Filtering Paper"), or a layer of absorbent cotton placed in a funnel, or percolator, should be employed.

188. GLYCERITUM PICIS LIQUIDÆ.

Glycerite of Tar.

Tar, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes.*	125 Gm.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Upon the Tar, contained in a mortar, pour *two hundred* (200) *cubic centimeters* of cold Water, stir them thoroughly together, and pour off the Water. Repeat this once or twice, until the Water only feebly reddens blue litmus-paper. Now triturate the washed Tar with the Alcohol, gradually incorporate the Magnesium Carbonate and Glycerin, and lastly, *six hundred and twenty-five* (625) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Pour the mixture upon a filter of loose texture spread over a piece of straining muslin, and, after the liquid portion has passed through, wash the residue on the filter with Water, until the whole filtrate measures *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—Regarding filters of loose texture, see the Note to F. 187.

189. GLYCERITUM TRAGACANTHÆ.

Glycerite of Tragacanth.

Tragacanth, in fine powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Glycerin, *seven hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	775 Cc.
Water, *one hundred and eighty-five cubic centimeters*	185 Cc.

Triturate the Tragacanth with the Glycerin in a mortar, add the Water, and continue the trituration, until a homogeneous, thick paste results.

Note.—The *Glycerinum Tragacanthæ* of the British Pharm. is prepared by mixing 3 troy ounces of Tragacanth with 12 fluidounces of Glycerin in a mortar, adding 2 fluidounces of Water, and triturating until a translucent, homogeneous jelly is formed.

Mucilago Tragacanthæ of the U. S. Pharm. (1890) is made by mixing 18 grammes of Glycerin with 75 cubic centimeters of Water, heating the mixture to boiling, adding 6 grammes of Tragacanth, macerating for twenty-four hours, then adding Water to make 100 grammes, beating it to a uniform consistence, and straining.

Unguentum Glycerini of the German Pharm. is prepared by triturating 1 part of powdered Tragacanth with 5 parts (by weight) of Alcohol (of about 91 %), then adding 50 parts of Glycerin, and heating on a steam-bath.

190. COSSYPIUM STYPTICUM.

Styptic Cotton.

Purified Cotton (U. S. P.),
Solution of Chloride of Iron (U. S. P.),
Glycerin,
Water, of each . . . . . a sufficient quantity.

Mix the liquids in the proportion of *five* (5) *parts* of the Iron Solution, *one* (1) *part* of Glycerin, and *four* (4) *parts* of Water, in such quantities that the Purified Cotton shall be completely immersed in the liquid when gently pressed. Allow the Cotton to remain in the liquid one hour, then remove it, press it until it has been brought to *twice* its original weight, spread it out in thin layers, in a warm place, protected from dust and light, and when it is sufficiently dry, transfer it to well-closed receptacles.

191. INFUSUM BRAYERÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Infusion of Brayera.

Brayera, in No. 20 powder, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Boiling Water, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Pour the Boiling Water upon the Brayera, and let it macerate in a covered vessel until cool.

This infusion should be dispensed without straining.

192. INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM FORTIUS.

Stronger Compound Infusion of Gentian.

Gentian, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Coriander, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Bitter Orange Peel, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, moisten it with Diluted Alcohol, pack it in a percolator, and percolate with Diluted Alcohol, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* are obtained.

Note.—When *Infusum Gentianæ Compositum* is prescribed, mix 1 volume of this preparation with 3 volumes of water.

193. INFUSUM ROSÆ COMPOSITUM.

Compound Infusion of Rose.

Red Rose, *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.
Diluted Sulphuric Acid (U. S. P.), *nine cubic centimeters* . .	9 Cc.
Sugar, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Boiling Water, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Pour the Boiling Water upon the Rose in a glass or porcelain vessel, add the Acid, cover the vessel, and macerate for an hour. Then dissolve the Sugar in the liquid and strain.

194. IODOFORMUM AROMATISATUM.

Aromatized Iodoform.

Deodorized Iodoform.

Iodoform, *ninety-six grammes*	96 Gm.
Cumarin, *four grammes*	4 Gm.

Mix them intimately by trituration.

Note.—Should cumarin not be available, or should it be objectionable to the patient, the odor of Iodoform may also be more or less masked by many essential oils, for instance those of peppermint, cloves, cinnamon, citronella, bergamot, sassafras, eucalyptus, etc. Another efficient covering agent is freshly-roasted and powdered coffee.

The odor of Iodoform may be removed from the hands or any utensils which it has come in contact with, by washing them with an aqueous solution of tannic acid.

195. LAC FERMENTATUM.

Fermented Milk.

Kumyss.

Cow's Milk, fresh, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.
Yeast, semi-liquid, *five cubic centimeters*	5 Cc.
Sugar, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Milk, contained in a strong bottle, add the yeast, cork the bottle securely, and keep it at a temperature between 23° and 32° C. (73.4° to 89.6° F.), for six hours; then transfer it to a cold place.

Note.—In place of preparing Kumyss with sweet milk, and waiting until it turns sour, the casein may be precipitated at once by the addition of one-third of ready Kumyss to fresh milk. Yeast is not necessary, but Sugar must be added to produce enough Carbonic Acid Gas to cause effervescence.

Kumyss may also be made from sour milk, freed from its crusts of cream, by breaking up the curd by vigorous stirring, and causing alcoholic fermentation by addition of Sugar and Yeast. The cream removed may be replaced by sweet cream.

Kephir-Kumyss is prepared by adding active Kephir grains to fresh milk, kept at a temperature of 70° to 80° F., until the effect of fermentation becomes apparent by the rising of the grains to the surface. The grains may then be strained off, and the milk, which now contains enough Yeast-cells to insure continuance of the fermentation, left to itself in well-corked bottles.

196. LINIMENTUM ACONITI ET CHLOROFORMI.

Liniment of Aconite and Chloroform.

Tincture of Aconite (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Chloroform, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Soap Liniment (U. S. P.), *seven hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	750 Cc.

Mix them.

197. LINIMENTUM AMMONII IODIDI.

Liniment of Ammonium Iodide.

Iodine, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Oil of Rosemary, *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Oil of Lavender, *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Camphor, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *one hundred and ten cubic centimeters*	110 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Iodine, the Oils and the Camphor, in *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, then add the Water of Ammonia, and lastly, enough Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—On standing, the liquid will become colorless, and there will, usually, be a slight precipitate, which may be separated by filtration.

198. LINIMENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Cantharides Liniment.

Cantharides, in No. 60 powder, *one hundred and fifty grammes.*	150 Gm.
Oil of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Digest the Cantharides with *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Oil of Turpentine, in a closed vessel, by means of a water-bath, for three hours; then strain, and add enough Oil of Turpentine through the strainer to make the liniment measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

199. LINIMENTUM IODI.

Iodine Liniment.

Iodine, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Potassium Iodide, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Glycerin, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Water, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol with the other ingredients, and dissolve the solids by agitation. Then add enough Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—The proportion of the ingredients above given yields a product practically identical with that prescribed by the *British Pharmacopœia.*

200. LINIMENTUM OPII COMPOSITUM.

Compound Liniment of Opium.

Canada Liniment.

Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100	Cc.
Camphor, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Oil of Peppermint, *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25	Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *three hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	375	Cc.
Oil of Turpentine, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Camphor and the Oil of Peppermint in the Alcohol, then add the Tincture of Opium, Water of Ammonia and enough Oil of Turpentine to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Shake the mixture, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

Note.—This Liniment will separate a short time after it has been mixed. It may be made somewhat more permanent by adding *twenty-five* (25) *cubic centimeters* of Tincture of Quillaja (U. S. P.), to the Water of Ammonia, before adding it to the mixture.

201. LINIMENTUM PLUMBI SUBACETATIS.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Liniment of Lead Subacetate.

Solution of Lead Subacetate (U. S. P.), *three hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	350	Cc.
Cotton Seed Oil, *six hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	650	Cc.

Mix them.

202. LINIMENTUM SAPONATO-CAMPHORATUM.

Camphorated Soap Liniment.

Opodeldoc. Solid Opodeldoc.

White Castile Soap, dried and powdered, *seventy-five grammes.*	75	Gm.
Camphor, *twenty-five grammes*	25	Gm.
Alcohol, *nine hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	950	Cc.
Oil of Thyme, *three cubic centimeters*	3	Cc.
Oil of Rosemary, *six cubic centimeters*	6	Cc.
Stronger Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *fifty cubic centimeters.*	50	Cc.

Introduce the Castile Soap, Camphor, and Alcohol, into a flask or suitable bottle, and apply a gentle heat until solution is effected, taking care that no loss of Alcohol be incurred by evaporation. Filter the liquid, while hot, into another flask or bottle; warm again, if necessary, to render the contents liquid, add the Oils and Stronger Water of Ammonia, and when the whole has been thoroughly mixed, pour it into small dry vials, which should have been previously warmed, and should immediately be corked and cooled.

Note.—The quantity above given is usually divided into 18 to 20 vials. Solid Opodeldoc is directed by the *German Pharm.* to be prepared with soap made from animal fats; but pure, white Castile Soap may be used, provided it has been previously deprived of water. The Stronger Water of Ammonia should be of the full strength prescribed by the *U. S. Pharm.*

203. LINIMENTUM TEREBINTHINÆ ACETICUM.

Acetic Turpentine Liniment.

Linimentum Album. Stokes' Liniment. St. John Long's Liniment.

Oil of Turpentine, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Fresh Egg, albumen and yolk, *one*	(1)
Oil of Lemon, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Rose Water (U. S. P.), *eighty-five cubic centimeters*	85 Cc.

Triturate or beat the contents of the Fresh Egg with the Oil of Turpentine and the Oil of Lemon in a mortar until they are thoroughly mixed. Then incorporate the Acetic Acid and Rose Water. Shake the mixture, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

204. LINIMENTUM TIGLII.

Liniment of Croton Oil.

Linimentum Crotonis (Brit. Ph.).

Croton Oil, *twelve cubic centimeters*	12 Cc.
Oil of Cajuput, *forty-four cubic centimeters*	44 Cc.
Alcohol, *forty-four cubic centimeters*	44 Cc.

Mix them.

205. LINIMENTUM TIGLII COMPOSITUM.

Compound Croton Oil Liniment.

Croton Oil, *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Oil of Sassafras, *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Oil of Turpentine, *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Oil of Olive, *forty cubic centimeters*	40 Cc.

Mix them.

206. LIQUOR ACIDI PHOSPHORICI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Solution of Phosphoric Acid.

Solution of Acid Phosphates.

Bone Ash, in fine powder, *one thousand grammes*	1000 Gm.
Sulphuric Acid (sp. gr., 1.830), *seven hundred and eighty grammes*	780 Gm.
Water, *four thousand cubic centimeters*	4000 Cc.

Mix the Bone Ash with *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Sulphuric Acid, diluted with *two thousand* (2000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and mix thoroughly with a porcelain or glass stirrer. Now add the remainder of the Water and set the mixture aside for twenty-four hours, stirring occasionally. Then transfer the

mixture to a strong muslin strainer, and subject this to a gradual pressure (avoiding contact with metals), so as to express as much of the liquid as possible. Lastly, filter this through paper.

The specific gravity of this solution is about 1.113 at 15° C. (59° F.).

Note.—The quantity of product obtained depends on the degree of force used in pressing. By strong pressure, about 3500 parts may be obtained. If desired, the magma may also be poured in a glass percolator, the neck of which contains a layer of fine quartz sand or asbestos, previously deprived of matters soluble in sulphuric or phosphoric acids. On cautiously pouring water on top, so as not to mix it with the magma, the acid solution will be displaced. But the percolation must be interrupted as soon as the specific gravity of the percolate begins to fall below 1.113. The Sulphuric Acid used in this preparation may be the commercial variety, provided it is free from arsenic, and of a specific gravity not less than 1.830.

207. LIQUOR ALUMINI ACETATIS.

Solution of Aluminum Acetate.

Aluminum Sulphate, crystallized, *three hundred grammes* . .	300 Gm.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *three hundred grammes*	300 Gm.
Calcium Carbonate, *one hundred and thirty grammes*	130 Gm.
Water, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Calcium Carbonate in the Acetic Acid mixed with *two hundred* (200) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and the Aluminum Sulphate in *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters*. Mix the two solutions, and allow the mixture to stand for twenty-four hours, agitating occasionally. Then pour off the clear solution and filter.

The Solution contains from 7.5 to 8 per cent. of basic Aluminum Acetate.

Note.—Practically identical with the *Liquor Aluminii Acetici* of the German Pharm.

208. LIQUOR ALUMINI ACETICO-TARTRATIS.

Solution of Aluminum Acetico-Tartrate.

Alum (U. S. P.), *seven hundred and fifty grammes*	750 Gm.
Sodium Carbonate, *seven hundred grammes*	700 Gm.
Glacial Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *one hundred and fifty grammes.*	150 Gm.
Tartaric Acid, *one hundred and thirty-five grammes*	135 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity.	
To make one thousand grammes.	1000 Gm.

Dissolve the Alum and the Sodium Carbonate each in *ten thousand* (10,000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, mix the solutions, and wash the precipitate with water, first by decantation, and afterwards on a strainer, until the washings run off tasteless. Allow the precipitate to drain and to shrink in volume by exposure on the strainer. Then transfer it to a tared capsule, add the Glacial Acetic and the Tartaric Acids, and apply heat until solution has been effected. Finally, evaporate the liquid to *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*.

The product contains about 50 per cent. of dry, so-called Aluminum Acetico-Tartrate.

Note.—The dry salt may be obtained by evaporating the solution.

209. LIQUOR AMMONII ACETATIS CONCENTRATUS.

Concentrated Solution of Ammonium Acetate.

Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Ammonium Carbonate,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Neutralize the Acetic Acid with a sufficient quantity of Ammonium Carbonate, carefully avoiding an excess. Then add enough Water to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—The product is of about 3 times the strength of the official *Liquor Ammonii Acetatis.*

Note.—It is not recommended to keep this solution on hand for the preparation of the official *Liquor Ammonii Acetatis*, as this is preferably made freshly when wanted for use. When it is, however, required, or deemed of advantage, to dispense the concentrated solution, it is suggested that it be diluted with Carbonic Acid Water, or be directed to be diluted with this at the time of administration.

210. LIQUOR AMMONII CITRATIS FORTIOR.

Stronger Solution of Ammonium Citrate.

Citric Acid, *five hundred and sixty grammes*	560 Gm.
Stronger Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.),	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Neutralize the Citric Acid with the Stronger Water of Ammonia, and add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* The solution should be kept in bottles free from lead.

Each fluidrachm contains about 40 grains of Ammonium Citrate.

Note.—This Solution is apt to take up notable quantities of lead, if kept in bottles made of flint glass.

Liquor Ammonii Citratis (Brit. Pharm.) may be prepared from this solution by mixing 1 volume of it with 4 volumes of Water.

211. LIQUOR AURI ET ARSENII BROMIDI.

Solution of Bromide of Gold and Arsenic.

Arsenous Acid, *two and one-half grammes*	2.5 Gm.
Tribromide of Gold, *three and one-fourth grammes*	3.25 Gm.
Bromine Water,	
Distilled Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Introduce the Arsenous Acid and about *one hundred and thirty-five* (135) *cubic centimeters* of Bromine Water into a flask and heat gently until all free Bromine has disappeared. Then add Bromine Water, *twenty* (20) to *thirty* (30) *drops* at a time, until it will be present in slight excess, or until the solution does not become colorless after some

time. Transfer the solution to a porcelain capsule, expel the excess of Bromine with the aid of gentle heat, dilute it with Water to about *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters*, and dissolve in this the Tribromide of Gold, adding enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Ten (10) *minims of this solution contains* $\frac{1}{32}$ *grain of Tribromide of Gold and the equivalent of* $\frac{1}{16}$ *grain of Tribromide of Arsenic.*

Note.—Bromine Water is made by shaking Bromine with about thirty times its weight of Water, occasionally during several hours, and decanting the Water from the undissolved Bromine.

212. LIQUOR BISMUTHI.

Solution of Bismuth.

Liquid Bismuth.

Glycerite of Bismuth (F. 185), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Distilled Water, *seven hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	750 Cc.

Mix the Glycerite of Bismuth with the Distilled Water then add the Alcohol.

Solution of Bismuth may also be prepared in the following manner:

Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Glycerin, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), **Distilled Water**, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate in *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and allow the solution to stand a short time. Should any insoluble matter have deposited, pour off the clear liquid and add just enough Water of Ammonia to the residue to dissolve it, or to cause it to retain a faint odor of Ammonia. Then filter the united liquids, add the Alcohol, the Glycerin, and enough Distilled Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

This preparation should be freshly made when wanted for use.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate.

213. LIQUOR BROMI.

Solution of Bromine.

Smith's Solution of Bromine.

Bromine, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Potassium Bromide, *twelve and one-half grammes*	12.5 Gm.
Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Bromide in the Water contained in a bottle, add the Bromine, and shake the mixture until this is dissolved. Keep the solution in glass-stoppered vials in a dark place.

Note.—As bromine vapor is very injurious to the respiratory passages and destructive to balances, it is often preferable to take the contents of an original bottle of Bromine—weighing the bottle, both before opening it and after emptying it, in order to ascertain the exact weight of the Bromine contained therein—and then to use a quantity of Potassium Bromide and of Water proportionate to the quantities above given.

214. LIQUOR CALCIS SULPHURATÆ.

Solution of Sulphurated Lime.

Solution of Oxysulphuret of Calcium. Vleminck's Solution (or *Lotion*).

Lime, freshly slaked, *one hundred and sixty-five grammes* . . .	165 Gm.
Sublimed Sulphur, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1000 Gm.

Mix the slaked Lime with the Sulphur, and add the mixture gradually to *sixteen hundred and fifty* (1650) *grammes* of boiling Water. Then boil the whole, under constant stirring, until it is reduced to *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*, strain, and having allowed the solution to become clear by standing in a well-stoppered bottle, decant the clear brown liquid, and keep it in completely filled and well-stoppered bottles.

215. LIQUOR CARMINI.

Solution of Carmine.

Carmine, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *three hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	350 Cc.
Glycerin, *three hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	350 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Carmine to a fine powder in a wedgewood mortar, gradually add the Water of Ammonia, and afterwards the Glycerin, under constant trituration. Transfer the mixture to a porcelain capsule, and heat it upon a water-bath, constantly stirring, until the liquid is entirely free from ammoniacal odor. Then cool, and add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—The best quality of Carmine, known in commerce as "No. 40," should be used for this preparation.

216. LIQUOR COCCINEUS.

Cochineal Color.

Cochineal, in No. 50 powder, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Alum, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Potassium Bitartrate, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Glycerin, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Alcohol, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Cochineal intimately with the Potassium Carbonate and *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Then add the Alum and Potassium Bitartrate successively, heat the mixture to boiling in a capacious vessel, then set it aside to cool, add to it the Glycerin and Alcohol, filter, and pass enough Water through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

217. LIQUOR ELECTROPOEICUS.

Battery Fluid.

A. For the Carbon and Zinc Battery.

I. For ordinary use.

Sodium Bichromate, in coarse powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Sulphuric Acid, commercial, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Water, cold, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Pour the Sulphuric Acid upon the powdered Bichromate, and stir the mixture occasionally during one hour. Then slowly add the Water.

II. For use with the Galvano-Cautery.

Sodium Bichromate, in coarse powder, *one hundred and forty grammes*	140 Gm.
Sulphuric Acid, commercial, *three hundred cubic centimeters*	300 Cc.
Water, cold, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Proceed in the same manner as directed under No. I.

Note.—Sodium Bichromate is more soluble than the potassium salt, and its products of decomposition, in the battery, are also more soluble. As it is also much cheaper, it is now preferred in all large electric laboratories. When it cannot be obtained, Potassium Bichromate may be used in place of it, as heretofore. The two salts may be substituted for each other, weight for weight.

B. For the Leclanché Battery.

Ammonium Chloride, *three hundred and twenty-five grammes.*	325 Gm.
Water, enough to make *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the salt in the Water.

218. LIQUOR EXTRACTI GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Solution of Extract of Glycyrrhiza.

Solution of Extract of Liquorice.

Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza (F. 158) . . .	a sufficient quantity.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

In a small portion of Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza, weighed into a tared capsule, determine the amount of water, by drying it to a constant weight. Then take of the Purified Extract a quantity equivalent to *two hundred and fifty* (250) *grammes* of dry extract, dissolve this, on a water-bath, in *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Glycerin, and allow the liquid to cool. Lastly, add the Alcohol, and enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 15 grains of dry Extract of Glycyrrhiza.

219. LIQUOR FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Solution of Hypophosphite of Iron.

Solution of Ferric Hypophosphite.

Iron and Ammonium Sulphate (U. S. P.), in perfect crystals, *three hundred and thirty grammes*	330 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *two hundred and twenty grammes* . .	220 Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *two hundred and fifteen grammes*	215 Gm.
Glycerin, *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Iron and Ammonium Sulphate, and the Sodium Hypophosphite, each, in *fifteen hundred* (1500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and, if necessary, filter each solution. Then mix them, and stir thoroughly; after a few minutes transfer the resulting magma to a close linen or muslin strainer, and wash the precipitate with about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Allow it to drain, and then press it forcibly in the strainer, so as to remove as much of the liquid as possible. Transfer the precipitate from the strainer to a mortar, add to it the Potassium Citrate, and triturate until a perfectly smooth paste results. Then add the Glycerin, and gradually, while stirring, enough Water to make the solution measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Place it for several days in a cold place, if convenient; then pour off the clear solution from any precipitate or crystals that may have formed, and keep the solution in small, completely-filled and well-corked bottles.

Solution of Hypophosphite of Iron (ferric) may also be prepared in the following manner:

Hypophosphite of Iron (F. 183), *one hundred and sixty-five grammes*	165 Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *two hundred and fifteen grammes*	215 Gm.
Glycerin, *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Hypophosphite of Iron with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Water to a perfectly smooth mixture, then add the Potassium Citrate and Glycerin, and apply a gentle heat, until solution has been effected. Allow the liquid to cool, and add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Place the solution for several days in a cold place, if convenient; then pour off the clear solution from any precipitate or crystals that may have formed, and keep the solution in small, completely-filled and well-corked bottles.

About 6 minims of this Solution represent 1 grain of Hypophosphite of Iron (ferric).

220. LIQUOR FERRI IODIDI.

Solution of Iodide of Iron.

Iron, in the form of fine, bright, and finely-cut wire, *two hundred grammes*	200 Gm.
Iodine, *six hundred and sixty-four grammes*	664 Gm.
Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid (U. S. P.), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Iron with *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water in a flask, add about one-half of the Iodine, and agitate continuously until the liquid becomes hot. Then moderate the reaction by placing the flask in cold water, or by allowing cold water to flow over it, meanwhile keeping up the agitation. When the reaction has moderated, add one-half of the remaining Iodine at a time, and carefully moderate the reaction each time, in the manner above directed. Finally, raise the contents of the flask to boiling and filter immediately through moistened pure filtering paper (the point of the filter being supported by a pellet of absorbent cotton) into a bottle containing the Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid. When all the liquid has passed, rinse the flask with *thirty-five* (35) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Distilled Water, and pass this through the filter. Cork the bottle and set it aside to cool. Finally, add enough Distilled Water to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This solution contains about 85 per cent. of Iodide of Iron (ferrous). On mixing 1 volume with 7 volumes of Syrup (U. S. P.), the product will be practically identical with Syrup of Iodide of Iron (U. S. P.).

221. LIQUOR FERRI OXYSULPHATIS.

Solution of Oxysulphate of Iron.

Sulphate of Iron, *one hundred and sixty-five grammes*	165 Gm.
Nitric Acid (U. S. P.), *one hundred and sixty-five grammes* . .	165 Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sulphate of Iron in *eight hundred and fifty* (850) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Distilled Water, in a flask, gradually add the Nitric Acid, and continue the heat until the escaping vapors cease to have a nitrous odor. When the reaction is completed, allow the liquid to cool and add enough Distilled Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

222. LIQUOR FERRI PROTOCHLORIDI.

Solution of Protochloride of Iron.

Solution of Ferrous Chloride.

Iron, in the form of fine, bright, and finely-cut wire, *one hundred and sixty grammes*	160 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *six hundred and twenty-five grammes*	625 Gm.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

To the Iron, contained in a flask, add *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and the Hydrochloric Acid, and apply a gentle heat, until effervescence ceases. Then raise the liquid to boiling, keep it at this temperature for a short time so that the Iron may be brought into solution as far as possible, filter the solution through a pellet of absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a funnel, and wash the cotton with a little Distilled Water. Evaporate the filtrate, over a boiling water-bath, until crystals begin to form, and the escaping vapors cease to redden, or only slightly affect, moistened blue litmus paper. Now add the Glycerin and the Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid, continue the heat, if necessary, until a perfect solution is obtained: then transfer the liquid to a graduated bottle, allow it to cool, and add enough Distilled Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 20 grains of Protochloride of Iron (ferrous chloride).

223. LIQUOR GUTTA-PERCHÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880).

Solution of Gutta-Percha.

Gutta-Percha, in thin slices, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Commercial Chloroform, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Lead Carbonate, in fine powder, *seventeen grammes*	17 Gm.

Add the Gutta-Percha to *seventy-five* (75) *cubic centimeters* of the Chloroform, contained in a bottle, cork it well, and shake it occasionally until the Gutta-Percha is dissolved. Then add the Lead Carbonate, previously mixed with the remainder of the Chloroform, and, having several times shaken the whole together, at intervals of half an hour, set the mixture aside until the insoluble matters have subsided and the solution has become perfectly clear. Lastly, decant the liquid and preserve it in small, cork-stoppered vials.

224. LIQUOR HYDRARGYRI ET POTASSII IODIDI.

Solution of Iodide of Mercury and Potassium.

Solution of Potassium Iodohydrargyrate. Channing's Solution.

Red Iodide of Mercury, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Potassium Iodide, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Distilled Water, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the salts in the Distilled Water.

225. LIQUOR HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

Solution of Hypophosphites.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Potassium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Citric Acid, *sixteen grammes*	16 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the salts and the Citric Acid in Water so as to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters;* filter, if necessary, and pass enough Water through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Calcium Hypophosphite, 1¼ grain of Sodium Hypophosphite, and 1 grain of Potassium Hypophosphite.

226. LIQUOR IODI CARBOLATUS.

Carbolized Solution of Iodine.

Boulton's Solution. French Mixture.

Compound Tincture of Iodine (U. S. P.), *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Carbolic Acid, liquefied by a gentle heat, *five and one-half cubic centimeters*	5.5 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and sixty-five cubic centimeters*	165 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc

Mix the Glycerin with the Carbolic Acid and Compound Tincture of Iodine, add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and expose the mixture to sunlight until it has become colorless.

227. LIQUOR IODI CAUSTICUS.

Caustic Solution of Iodine.

Iodine Caustic. Churchill's Iodine Caustic.

Iodine, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Potassium Iodide, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Iodide and the Iodine in the Water.

228. LIQUOR MAGNESII BROMIDI.

Solution of Magnesium Bromide.

Diluted Hydrobromic Acid (U. S. P.), *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.
Magnesium Carbonate	a sufficient quantity.

Saturate the Diluted Hydrobromic Acid with a sufficient quantity (about *sixty-five* (65) *grammes*) of Magnesium Carbonate. When effervescence has ceased, filter.

Each fluidrachm contains about 7 grains of Magnesium Bromide.

229. LIQUOR MAGNESII SULPHATIS EFFERVESCENS.

Liquor Magnesiæ Effervescens.

Effervescent Solution of Magnesium Sulphate.

Magnesium Sulphate, *twenty-five grammes*	25	Gm.
Citric Acid, *four grammes*	4	Gm.
Syrup of Citric Acid (U. S. P.), *sixty cubic centimeters*	60	Cc.
Potassium Bicarbonate, crystals, *two and one-half grammes*	2.5	Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make three hundred and fifty cubic centimeters	350	Cc.

Dissolve the Magnesium Sulphate and the Citric Acid in *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Syrup of Citric Acid, and filter the solution into a strong bottle of about *three hundred and sixty* (360) *cubic centimeters* capacity. Then add enough Water to nearly fill the bottle, drop in the crystals of Potassium Bicarbonate, immediately close the bottle with a cork, and secure it with twine. Lastly, shake the bottle occasionally, until the crystals are dissolved.

230. LIQUOR MORPHINÆ CITRATIS.

Solution of Morphine Citrate.

Morphine (alkaloid), *three and one-half grammes*	3.5 Gm.
Citric Acid, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Cochineal, *one-tenth of a gramme*	0.1 Gm.
Alcohol, *twelve and one-half cubic centimeters*	12.5 Cc.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one hundred cubic centimeters	100 Cc.

Triturate the solids with the Alcohol and *eighty* (80) *cubic centimeters* of Water; filter and pass enough Distilled Water through the filter to make *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters.*

This Solution should not be kept on hand, but prepared only when required.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Morphine in the form of Citrate.

231. LIQUOR MORPHINÆ HYPODERMICUS.

Hypodermic Solution of Morphine.

Magendie's Solution of Morphine.

Morphine Sulphate, *three and one-half grammes*	3.5 Gm.
Distilled Water, warm, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Dissolve the Morphine Sulphate in the warm Distilled Water, and filter the solution through a small pellet of absorbent cotton. When the solution is cold, pass a little Distilled Water through the cotton, if necessary, to make the filtrate measure *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters.* Keep the solution in well-stoppered vials, in a dark place.

Note.—Particular care should be taken in dispensing and labelling this solution, so that it may not be mistaken for the so called United States Solution of Morphine (*Liquor Morphiæ Sulphatis*, U. S. P., 1870), containing only 1 grain of Morphine Sulphate in each fluidounce, which is still used in some parts of this country.

The development of fungoid growths or micro-organisms in this and similar solutions used hypodermically may be prevented, or at least greatly retarded, by using Chloroform Water instead of plain Distilled Water as a solvent. This should, however, be done only with the knowledge, or by the direction, of the physician.

Another efficient method to preserve such solutions is, to sprinkle a little Benzoic Acid on the surface of the absorbent cotton through which the solutions are filtered. Or, about 5 grains of Boric Acid may be added to each fluidounce.

232. LIQUOR PANCREATICUS.

Pancreatic Solution.

Pancreatin (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Compound Spirit of Cardamom (F. 347), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Alcohol, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Pancreatin and the Sodium Bicarbonate gradually with *six hundred and fifty* (650) *cubic centimeters* of the Water; add the Alcohol, Compound Spirit of Cardamom and Purified Talcum; mix them thoroughly by shaking, and pour the mixture upon a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate, until it runs off clear. Wash the filter with enough Water to obtain *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of filtrate. To this add the Glycerin.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Pancreatin (*U. S. P.*).

233. LIQUOR PEPSINI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Solution of Pepsin.

Saccharated Pepsin (U. S. P.), *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *twelve grammes*	12 Gm.
Glycerin, *three hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	325 Cc.
Water, *six hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	650 Cc.

Dissolve the Saccharated Pepsin in the Water, previously mixed with the Hydrochloric Acid, add the Glycerin, let the mixture stand twenty-four hours, and filter.

234. LIQUOR PEPSINI AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Solution of Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Oil of Cinnamon, *four drops*	4 Drops.
Oil of Pimenta, *four drops*	4 Drops.
Oil of Cloves, *eight drops*	8 Drops.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Alcohol, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Pepsin with *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water and the Hydrochloric Acid, and shake the mixture frequently until the Pepsin is dissolved. Then add the Purified Talcum and the Oils, previously dissolved in the Alcohol; mix the whole thoroughly, by agitation, and filter it through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the liquid until it runs through clear. Pass enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters*. To this add the Glycerin.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Pepsin (*U. S. P.*).

235. LIQUOR PHOSPHORI.

Solution of Phosphorus.

Thompson's Solution of Phosphorus.

Phosphorus, *seven centigrammes*	0.07	Gm.
Absolute Alcohol, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35	Cc.
Spirit of Peppermint (U. S. P.), *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5	Cc.
Glycerin, *sixty-four and one-half cubic centimeters*	64.5	Cc.

Dissolve the Phosphorus in *thirty* (30) *cubic centimeters* of Absolute Alcohol, in a stoppered vial or test-tube, by immersion in a water-bath and frequent agitation, taking care that any loss of Alcohol, by evaporation, be made up from time to time. Allow the solution to become nearly cold, and then add to it the remainder of the Absolute Alcohol and the Glycerin, previously mixed and slightly warmed. Finally add the Spirit of Peppermint. Keep the Solution in a well-stoppered bottle, in the dark.

Each fluidrachm contains about $\frac{1}{24}$ *grain of Phosphorus.*

Note.—This Solution must not be confounded with the Spiritus Phosphori (U. S. P.), which is not intended to be administered as such, but is only to be used in compounding the Elixir or other preparations of phosphorus.

The Phosphorus should be perfectly translucent, cut and weighed under water, and quickly dried with filtering paper before being dropped into the alcohol.

236. LIQUOR PICIS ALKALINUS.

Alkaline Solution of Tar.

Tar, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250	Gm.
Potassa, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125	Gm.
Water, *six hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	625	Cc.

Dissolve the Potassa in the Water. Shake the solution with the Tar so that the latter may be dissolved, and strain the solution through muslin.

237. LIQUOR POTASSÆ CHLORATÆ.

Solution of Chlorinated Potassa.

Liquor Potassæ Chlorinatæ. Javelle Water.

Potassium Carbonate, *fifty-eight grammes*	58	Gm.
Chlorinated Lime (U. S. P.), *eighty grammes*	80	Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand grammes	1000	Gm.

Mix the Chlorinated Lime, contained in a tared flask, with *four hundred* (400) *grammes* of Water. Dissolve the Potassium Carbonate in *three hundred* (300) *grammes* of boiling Water, and pour the hot solution into the mixture first prepared. Shake the flask well, stopper it, set it aside to cool, and then add enough Water to make the contents weigh *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*. Allow the suspended mat-

ters to subside, and remove the clear solution by means of a siphon, or by straining through muslin. Keep the product in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—The Chlorinated Lime should not contain less than 25 per cent. of available chlorine.

238. LIQUOR POTASSII ARSENATIS ET BROMIDI.

Solution of Potassium Arsenate and Bromide.

Liquor Arsenii Bromidi. Solution of Bromide of Arsenic. Clemens' Solution.

Arsenous Acid, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Potassium Bicarbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Bromine, *fifteen and one-half grammes*	15.5 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Boil the Arsenous Acid with the Potassium Bicarbonate, and *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Water, until solution is effected. Allow this to cool, add *six hundred and twenty-five* (625) *cubic centimeters* of Water, then the Bromine, and afterwards enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Let the mixture stand a few hours, agitating it occasionally, then filter.

This Solution contains an amount of Arsenic in combination, corresponding to 1 per cent. of Arsenous Acid.

Note.—The title "Solution of Bromide of Arsenic" (*Liquor Arsenii Bromidi*) which is often applied to Clemens' Solution or similar preparations, is a misnomer, since arsenic bromide cannot exist, as such, in presence of water, but is split up into hydrobromic and arsenous acids. The proportions of the ingredients, in the formula above given, have been adjusted, as closely as practicable, so as to yield definite compounds, viz.: arsenate and bromide of potassium.

In order to prevent injury to the balances by weighing a definite amount of Bromine, the plan suggested in the Note to No. 213 may be applied to this preparation, viz.: to prepare such a quantity of the latter at one time, as will be commensurate to the actual contents of an original vial of Bromine.

239. LIQUOR SACCHARINI.

Solution of Saccharin.

Saccharin, *seventy grammes*	70 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *thirty-three grammes*	33 Gm.
Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Saccharin and the Sodium Bicarbonate in *six hundred and fifty* (650) *cubic centimeters* of Water, filter the solution, add the Alcohol to the filtrate, and pass enough Water through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents 4 grains of Saccharin.

Note.—The Saccharin directed in the above formula is, properly speaking, "anhydro-ortho-sulphamine-benzoic acid," an artificially prepared member of the so-called aromatic series of organic chemicals. It is a body having feebly acid properties, soluble in about 333 parts of water and in 33 parts of alcohol at 15° C. (59° F.). When neutralized by an alkali, it is quite soluble in water.

The Solution of Saccharin is intended to be used for sweetening liquids or solids, when the use of sugar is objectionable, or when a sweet taste is to be imparted to a liquid without increasing its density.

240. LIQUOR SERIPARUS.

Liquid Rennet.

Calves' Rennet, fresh, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Sodium Chloride, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Alcohol, *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200 Cc.
Water, *eight hundred cubic centimeters*	800 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Chloride in the Water, add the Alcohol, and macerate in this mixture the Rennet (or the washed mucous membrane of the fresh stomach of a suckling calf), during three days, under frequent agitation. Then filter.

Note.—If this liquid is to be used merely for curdling the milk, without separating the whey as a distinct layer, it should be added to the milk, previously warmed to a temperature of about 35° C. (95° F.), and the mixture should then be set aside undisturbed, until it coagulates. If the whey is to be separated, the Liquid Rennet should be added to the milk while cold, and the mixture heated to about 35° C. (95° F.), but not exceeding 40° C. (104° F.). One part of the liquid should coagulate between 200 and 300 parts of cows' milk.

241. LIQUOR SODII ARSENATIS, PEARSON.

Pearson's Solution of Sodium Arsenate.

Sodium Arsenate, in perfect crystals, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Distilled Water, *six hundred cubic centimeters*	600 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Arsenate in the Distilled Water, and filter, if necessary.

Pearson's Solution of Sodium Arsenate may also be prepared as follows:

Solution of Sodium Arsenate (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Distilled Water, *ninety cubic centimeters*	90 Cc.

Mix the Solution of Sodium Arsenate with the Distilled Water.

This Solution contains about $\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. of anhydrous Sodium Arsenate

Note.—This preparation should not be confounded with the *Liquor Sodii Arsenatis*, U. S. P., which is ten times stronger than the above preparation. Pearson's Solution is recognized in the French Pharm., under the title *Soluté d'Arsenate de Soude*, (or *Solution Arsenicale de Pearson*). It is recommended that Pearson's Solution be dispensed only when expressly designated as "Pearson's."

242. LIQUOR SODII BORATIS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Solution of Sodium Borate.

Dobell's Solution.

Sodium Borate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Carbolic Acid, crystallized, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Glycerin, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Salts in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, then add the Glycerin, and the Carbolic Acid previously liquefied by warming, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

243. LIQUOR SODII CARBOLATIS.

Solution of Sodium Carbolate.

Phénol Sodique.

Carbolic Acid, crystallized, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Soda (U. S. P.), *three and one-half grammes*	3.5 Gm.
Water, *forty-six and one-half grammes*	46.5 Gm.

Dissolve the Soda in the Water, add the Carbolic Acid, and warm gently, until it is dissolved.

This preparation should be made freshly, when wanted for use.

Note.—The formula is based upon that of the Germ. Pharm., (I., 1872).

244. LIQUOR SODII CITRATIS.

Solution of Sodium Citrate.

Mistura Sodii Citratis. Saturatio. Potio Riveri (Germ. Pharm.).

Citric Acid, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Water, *one thousand cubic centimeters*	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Citric Acid in the Water contained in a bottle, add the Sodium Bicarbonate, dissolve it by agitation, and immediately stopper the bottle securely.

This preparation should be freshly prepared when wanted for use.

Note.—The German Pharm. directs that, when "Saturatio" is prescribed, without any specification of the ingredients or strength, *Potio Riveri*, represented here by *Liquor Sodii Citratis*, be dispensed.

245. LIQUOR SODII CITRO-TARTRATIS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Solution of Sodium Citro-Tartrate.

(Tartro-Citric Lemonade.)

Sodium Bicarbonate, *twenty-six grammes*	26 Gm.
Tartaric Acid, *twenty-four grammes*	24 Gm.
Citric Acid, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Syrup of Citric Acid (U. S. P.), *fifty cubic centimeters*	50 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make three hundred and fifty cubic centimeters	350 Cc.

Dissolve *twenty-four* (24) *grammes* of the Sodium Bicarbonate in *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Tartaric and Citric Acids, and, when they are dissolved, the Syrup of Citric Acid. Filter the solution into a strong bottle of about *three hundred and sixty* (360) *cubic centimeters* capacity, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the filtrate measure *three hundred and twenty* (320) *cubic centimeters*. Dissolve the remainder of the Sodium Bicarbonate (2 grammes) in *thirty* (30) *cubic centimeters* of Water, filter the solution, pour it on top of the solution in the bottle, which close immediately with a cork, and secure it with twine. Then shake the bottle.

246. LIQUOR SODII OLEATIS.

Solution of Sodium Oleate.

White Castile Soap, dry and powdered, *six hundred and twenty-five grammes*	625 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make ten thousand cubic centimeters	10,000 Cc.

Mix the Castile Soap with *twenty-five hundred* (2500) *cubic centimeters* of Water so as to produce a uniform and gelatinous mixture. Then add *sixty-five hundred* (6500) *cubic centimeters* more of Water, apply heat until the Soap is dissolved, allow the liquid to cool and add enough Water to make it measure *ten thousand* (10,000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This solution is intended to be used in the preparation of Oleates.

247. LIQUOR STYCHNINÆ ACETATIS.

Solution of Strychnine Acetate.

Hall's Solution of Strychnine.

Strychnine Acetate, *two and one-tenth grammes*	2.1	Gm.
Diluted Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35	Cc.
Alcohol, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250	Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10	Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Strychnine Acetate in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water mixed with the Diluted Acetic Acid, then add the Alcohol, Compound Tincture of Cardamom, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Allow the mixture to stand a few days, if convenient, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains ⅛ *grain of Strychnine Acetate.*

Note.—The Brit. Pharm. directs a *Liquor Strychninæ Hydrochloratis* (with synonym: *Liquor Strychniæ*) which is much stronger, and should not be confounded with the above preparation. It should never be dispensed, unless expressly designated. It may be prepared by dissolving 1 grain of crystallized Strychnine (alkaloid) in 80 minims of Water with the aid of 2 drops of Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, and then adding 20 minims of Alcohol. The product contains ⅘ grain of Strychnine in each fluidrachm.

248. LIQUOR ZINCI ET ALUMINI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Solution of Zinc and Aluminum.

Zinc Sulphate, *one thousand grammes*	1000 Gm.
Aluminum Sulphate, *one thousand grammes*	1000 Gm.
Naphthol, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Oil of Thyme, *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make five thousand cubic centimeters	5000 Cc.

Dissolve the Zinc Sulphate and the Aluminum Sulphate in *five thousand* (5000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, by the aid of heat, add the Naphthol and Oil of Thyme, and shake the mixture occasionally, in a stoppered bottle, until it cools. Set it aside for a few days, if convenient, and then pass it through a wetted filter, following it with enough Water to make *five thousand* (5000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—The commercial Aluminum Sulphate (*not* Alum) may be used for this preparation. This generally contains a trace of iron, but by allowing the liquid to stand, this will be gradually precipitated.

249. LIQUOR ZINCI ET FERRI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Solution of Zinc and Iron.

Deodorant Solution.

Zinc Sulphate, *one thousand grammes*	1000 Gm.
Ferrous Sulphate, *one thousand grammes*	1000 Gm.
Copper Sulphate, *three hundred and twenty-five grammes*	325 Gm.
Naphthol, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Oil of Thyme, *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make five thousand cubic centimeters	5000 Cc.

Dissolve the Zinc Sulphate, Ferrous Sulphate, and Copper Sulphate, in *five thousand* (5000) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Water, add the Naphthol, and Oil of Thyme, and shake the mixture occasionally, in a stoppered bottle, until it is cold. Then add the Diluted Hypophosphorous Acid, filter the liquid through a wetted filter, and lastly, pass enough Water through the filter to make *five thousand* (5000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This solution is used as a simple deodorant and antiseptic for common domestic use, when it is unnecessary or impracticable to employ more powerful agents.

When a deodorant solution is required for purposes where *iron* is objectionable, as for instance, when woven fabrics are to be steeped in it, the Compound Solution of Zinc and Aluminum (F. 248), may be employed.

250. LIQUOR ZINCIBERIS.

Solution of Ginger.

Soluble Essence of Ginger.

Fluid Extract of Ginger (U. S. P.), *three hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	335 Cc.
Pumice, in moderately fine powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Pour the Fluid Extract of Ginger into a bottle, add to it the Pumice, and shake the mixture thoroughly and repeatedly in the course of several hours. Then add the Water in portions of about *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters*, shaking well and frequently after each addition. When all is added, repeat the agitation occasionally during twenty-four hours, then filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear, and, if necessary, pass enough Water through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

251. LOTIO ADSTRINGENS.

Astringent Lotion.

Warren's Styptic.

Sulphuric Acid (U. S. P.), *thirty-eight cubic centimeters*	38 Cc.
Oil of Turpentine, *thirty-one cubic centimeters*	31 Cc.
Alcohol, *thirty-one cubic centimeters*	31 Cc.

To the Sulphuric Acid, contained in a wedgewood mortar, slowly add the Oil of Turpentine, in small portions at a time, constantly stirring. Allow the mixture to cool, then add the Alcohol cautiously, in the same manner, and continue stirring until no more fumes arise. When the liquid is cold, pour it into a glass-stoppered bottle.

Note.—In preparing this mixture, caution should be used, so that the temperature may not rise too high. Particular care is to be observed, if a larger quantity of this mixture is to be prepared. In this case it is preferable to prepare it in several portions.

252. LOTIO FLAVA.

Yellow Lotion.

Yellow Wash. Aqua Phagedænica Flava.

Corrosive Chloride of Mercury, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Boiling Water,	
Solution of Lime (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury in *thirty-five* (35) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Water, and add the solution to a sufficient quantity of Solution of Lime, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

This mixture should be well agitated whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

253. LOTIO NIGRA.

Black Lotion.

Black Wash. Aqua Phagedænica Nigra.

Mild Chloride of Mercury, *seven and one-half grammes* . . .	7.5 Gm.
Water,	
Solution of Lime (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Mild Chloride of Mercury with *thirty-five* (35) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and gradually add a sufficient quantity of Solution of Lime, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

This mixture should be well agitated, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

254. LOTIO PLUMBI ET OPII.

Lotion of Lead and Opium.

Lead and Opium Wash.

Lead Acetate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters* . . .	35 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Lead Acetate in about *six hundred and fifty* (650) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Tincture of Opium, and enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

This mixture should be well agitated, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

255. MISTURA ACACIÆ.

Mixture of Acacia.

Mixtura Gummosa (Germ. Pharm. I.).

Acacia, in coarse powder, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.
Sugar, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.
Water, *eight hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	850 Cc.

Dissolve the Acacia and Sugar in the Water.

This preparation should be freshly made, when wanted for use.

256. MISTURA ADSTRINGENS ET ESCHAROTICA.

Astringent and Escharotic Mixture.

Villate's Solution.

Solution of Lead Subacetate (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Copper Sulphate, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Zinc Sulphate, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Diluted Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *eight hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	850 Cc.

Dissolve the Copper Sulphate and Zinc Sulphate in the Diluted Acetic Acid, add the Solution of Lead Subacetate, and agitate thoroughly. Set the mixture aside, so that the precipitate may subside. Then decant, or siphon off, the clear liquid and preserve it for use.

Note.—In attempting to pass the liquid through a filter, it will usually be found that the finely divided precipitate of lead sulphate will partially pass along with it. This may be prevented (in this and many similar cases) by adding to the mixture a small quantity of starch, thoroughly incorporating this by agitation, and pouring the mixture on the previously wetted filter. The first portions of the filtrate are poured back until it runs through clear.

257. MISTURA AMMONII CHLORIDI.

Mixture of Ammonium Chloride.

Mistura (or *Mixtura*) *Solvens Simplex.*

Ammonium Chloride, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza (F. 158), *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the solids in a sufficient quantity of Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—Sometimes a *Mistura* (or *Mixtura*) *Solvens Stibiata* is prescribed. This may be prepared by dissolving *thirty centigrammes* (0.30 Gm.) of Antimony and Potassium Tartrate in *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of *Mistura Ammonii Chloridi.*

258. MISTURA CAMPHORÆ ACIDA.

Acid Camphor Mixture.

Mistura Antidysenterica. Hope's Mixture.

Nitric Acid (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half cubic centimeters*	17.5 Cc.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *twelve cubic centimeters*	12 Cc.
Camphor Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Nitric Acid with about *five hundred cubic centimeters* of Camphor Water, add the Tincture of Opium, and lastly, enough Camphor Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

259. MISTURA CAMPHORÆ AROMATICA.

Aromatic Camphor Mixture.

Parrish's Camphor Mixture.

Compound Tincture of Lavender (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Sugar, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Camphor Water (U. S. P.)., a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Compound Tincture of Lavender with about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Camphor Water, dissolve the Sugar in the mixture, and add enough Camphor Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

260. MISTURA CARMINATIVA.

Carminative Mixture.

Dalby's Carminative.

Magnesium Carbonate, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Oil of Caraway, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Fennel, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Peppermint, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred and sixty cubic centimeters*	160 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Oils with about *ten* (10) *grammes* of Magnesium Carbonate, and *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Water gradually added. Then add the remainder of the Magnesium Carbonate and the other ingredients, and lastly, add enough Water to make *one thousand cubic centimeters.*

This preparation should be freshly made, when wanted for use.

Each fluidounce represents about 1 grain of Opium.

261. MISTURA CHLORALI ET POTASSII BROMIDI COMPOSITA.

Compound Mixture of Chloral and Potassium Bromide.

Chloral (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Potassium Bromide *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Extract of Indian Cannabis (U. S. P.), *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Extract of Hyoscyamus (U. S. P.), *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Alcohol, *sixty cubic centimeters*.	60 Cc.
Tincture of Quillaja (U S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters* . .	65 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Chloral and Potassium Bromide in *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Water, dissolve in this solution the Extract of Hyoscyamus, and add the Tincture of Quillaja. Then dissolve the Extract of Indian Cannabis in the Alcohol, and add this solution gradually, and under shaking, to that first prepared. Finally, add enough Water to make *one thousand cubic centimeters.*

This preparation should be shaken whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

Each fluidrachm contains 15 grains each of Chloral and of Potassium Bromide, and ⅛ grain each of Extract of Indian Cannabis and of Extract of Hyoscyamus.

Note.—The resinous Extract of Indian Cannabis is merely held in suspension by means of the Tincture of Quillaja, as it is practically insoluble in the liquid. If the mixture is filtered, the resin will remain on the filter.

262. MISTURA CHLOROFORMI ET CANNABIS INDICÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Mixture of Chloroform and Cannabis Indica.

Chloroform Anodyne.

Chloroform, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . .	125 Cc.
Ether, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*.	35 Cc.
Tincture of Indian Cannabis (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*.	125 Cc.
Tincture of Capsicum (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters* .	65 Cc.
Morphine Sulphate, *two and one-half grammes*	2.5 Gm.
Oil of Peppermint, *two cubic centimeters*.	2 C.c
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Water, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Oil of Peppermint in *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, add the Chloroform, Ether, and the Tinctures. Mix well, and add the Morphine Sulphate, previously dissolved in the Water and

Glycerin. Finally, add enough Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 7½ minims of Chloroform; 7½ minims of Tincture of Indian Cannabis; 3¾ minims of Tincture of Capsicum; and ¼ of a grain of Morphine Sulphate.

263. MISTURA CONTRA DIARRHOEAM.

Diarrhœa Mixture.

Cholera Mixture.

1. Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.),
Tincture of Capsicum (U. S. P.),
Tincture of Rhubarb (U. S. P.),
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.),
Spirit of Peppermint (U. S. P.), of each, *twenty cubic centimeters* . . . . . 20 Cc.

Mix them, and filter.

Note.—The formula above given, which appears to be that in most general use, is also known under the name of "Sun Mixture."

Of other similar preparations, in more or less general use, the following may be mentioned here:

2. *Loomis' Diarrhœa Mixture.*
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *twelve and one-half cubic centimeters* . . . . . 12.5 Cc.
Tincture of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *twelve and one-half cubic centimeters* . . . . . 12.5 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Catechu (U. S. P.), *twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 25 Cc.
Oil of Sassafras, *one cubic centimeter* . . . . . 1 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Lavender (U. S. P.), *forty-nine cubic centimeters* . . . . . 49 Cc.

3. *Squibb's Diarrhœa Mixture.*
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters* . . . . 20 Cc.
Tincture of Capsicum (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters* . . . 20 Cc.
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters* . . . . 20 Cc.
Chloroform (U. S. P.), *seven and one-half cubic centimeters* . . 7.5 Cc.
Alcohol, *thirty-two and one-half cubic centimeters* . . . . . 32.5 Cc.

4. *Thielemann's Diarrhœa Mixture.*
Wine of Opium (U. S. P.), *twenty five cubic centimeters* . . . 25 Cc.
Tincture of Valerian (U. S. P.), *thirty-seven and one-half cubic centimeters* . . . . . 37.5 Cc.
Ether (U. S. P.), *twelve and one-half cubic centimeters* . . . . 12.5 Cc.
Oil of Peppermint, *three cubic centimeters* . . . . . 3 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac (U. S. P.), *three-fourths of a cubic centimeter* . . . . . 0.75 Cc.
Alcohol, *twenty-one and one-fourth cubic centimeters* . . . . . 21.25 Cc.

This preparation is practically identical with the *Mistura Thielemanni* of the Swedish Pharm.

5. Velpeau's Diarrhœa Mixture.

Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.),
Compound Tincture of Catechu (U. S. P.),
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.), of each, *thirty-three and one-third cubic centimeters* . . . . . 33.33 Cc.

264. MISTURA COPAIBÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Copaiba Mixture.

1. Lafayette Mixture.

Copaiba, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Lavender (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Solution of Potassa (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters* .	35 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *three hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	325 Cc.
Mucilage of Dextrin (F. 277), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Copaiba with the Solution of Potassa and the Spirit of Nitrous Ether. Then add the Compound Tincture of Lavender, and lastly, the Syrup and Mucilage of Dextrin. Mix the whole thoroughly by shaking.

This mixture should be well agitated, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

Each fluidrachm contains 7½ minims of Copaiba.

Note.—The above mixture has usually been, and may be, prepared with Mucilage of Acacia; but if Mucilage of Dextrin be used, it will keep for a longer time without separating.

A mixture of somewhat similar composition, in considerable use in some parts of the country, is the following:

2. Chapman's Mixture.

Copaiba, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Spirit of Nitrous Ether (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Lavender (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Mucilage of Acacia (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

265. MISTURA EXPECTORANS, STOKES.

Stokes' Expectorant Mixture.

Stokes' Expectorant.

Ammonium Carbonate, *seventeen and one-half grammes* . . .	17.5	Gm.
Fluid Extract of Senega (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters.*	35	Cc.
Fluid Extract of Squill (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters.*	35	Cc.
Camphorated Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175	Cc.
Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100	Cc.
Syrup of Tolu (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Ammonium Carbonate in the Water, add the Fluid Extracts and Tincture, and lastly, enough Syrup of Tolu to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

266. MISTURA GUAIACI.

Mixture of Guaiac.

Guaiac (U. S P.), in powder, *twenty-five grammes.*	25	Gm.
Sugar, *twenty-five grammes*	25	Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *fifteen grammes*	15	Gm.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), *one thousand cubic centimeters* . .	1000	Cc.

Triturate the powdered Guaiac with the Sugar and Acacia, then gradually add the Cinnamon Water, and mix thoroughly.

This mixture should be well agitated, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical with the *Mistura Guaiaci* of the Brit. Pharm.

267. MISTURA MAGNESIÆ ET ASAFOETIDÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Mixture of Magnesia and Asafetida.

Dewees' Carminative.

Magnesium Carbonate, *fifty grammes*	50	Gm.
Tincture of Asafetida, *seventy-five cubic centimeters*	75	Cc.
Tincture of Opium, *ten cubic centimeters*	10	Cc.
Sugar, *one hundred grammes*	100	Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Rub the Magnesium Carbonate and Sugar, in a mortar, with the Tincture of Asafetida and the Tincture of Opium. Then gradually add enough Distilled Water to make the mixture measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

268. MISTURA OLEO-BALSAMICA.

Oleo-balsamic Mixture.

Mixtura Oleoso-balsamica (Germ. Pharm.). *Balsamum Vitæ Hoffmanni.*

Oil of Lavender, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Oil of Thyme, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Oil of Lemon, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Oil of Mace, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Oil of Orange Flowers, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Oil of Cloves, *three and one-half cubic centimeters.*	3.5 Cc.
Oil of Cinnamon, *three and one-half cubic centimeters.*	3.5 Cc.
Balsam of Peru, *ten and one-half cubic centimeters*	10.5 Cc,
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Oils and the Balsam of Peru in the Alcohol, let the solution stand a few days, and then filter.

269. MISTURA OLEI PICIS.

Mixture of Oil of Tar.

Mistura Picis Liquidæ. Tar Mixture.

Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza (F. 158), *sixty-five grammes.*	65 Gm.
Oil of Tar (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Sugar, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Chloroform (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters.*	10 Cc,
Oil of Peppermint, *three cubic centimeters*	3 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and sixty cubic centimeters*	160 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Add the Purified Extract of Glycyrrhiza and Sugar to *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Water, contained in a covered vessel, and heat the mixture to boiling until the Extract and Sugar are dissolved. Then add the Oil of Tar, cover the vessel, and allow the contents to cool, stirring occasionally. Next add the Chloroform and Oil of Peppermint previously dissolved in the Alcohol, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

This mixture should be well agitated, whenever any of it is to be dispensed.

270. MISTURA RHEI COMPOSITA.

Compound Mixture of Rhubarb.

Squibb's Rhubarb Mixture.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *twelve cubic centimeters.*	12 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac (U. S. P.), *two cubic centimeters*	2 Cc.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *twenty-four grammes*	24 Gm.
Glycerin, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Peppermint Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Bicarbonate in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Peppermint Water, then add the Fluid Extracts and Glycerin, and lastly, enough Peppermint Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

271. MISTURA SASSAFRAS ET OPII.

Mixture of Sassafras and Opium.

Mistura Opii Alkalina. Godfrey's Cordial.

Oil of Sassafras, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Alcohol, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50 Cc.
Potassium Carbonate, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Molasses, *three hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	325 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Tincture of Opium with the Alcohol in which the Oil of Sassafras had previously been dissolved. Dissolve the Potassium Carbonate in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, mix this with the Molasses, then add the mixture first prepared, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Allow the mixture to become clear by standing, then pour off the liquid portion and preserve it for use.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 minims of Tincture of Opium, corresponding to about $\frac{1}{5}$ grain of Opium.

272. MISTURA SODÆ ET MENTHÆ.

Mixture of Soda and Spearmint.

Soda Mint.

Sodium Bicarbonate, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Spearmint Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Bicarbonate in about *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Spearmint Water, add the Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia and enough Spearmint Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Filter, if necessary.

273. MISTURA SPLENETICA.

Splenetic Mixture.

Spleen Mixture. Gadberry's Mixture.

Sulphate of Iron, *fourteen grammes*	14 Gm.
Quinine Sulphate, *fourteen grammes*	14 Gm.
Nitric Acid (U. S. P.), *fourteen cubic centimeters*	14 Cc.
Potassium Nitrate, *forty-two grammes*	42 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Sulphate of Iron, reduced to powder, with the Nitric Acid previously mixed with an equal volume of Water. When effervescence has ceased, warm the mixture gently, until it no longer evolves visible vapors of a yellowish tint. Then add to it the Quinine Sulphate, the Potassium Nitrate, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. When solution has been effected, filter.

274. MISTURA SULPHURICA ACIDA.

Sulphuric Acid Mixture.

Mixtura Sulphurica Acida (Germ. Pharm.) *Haller's Acid Elixir.*

Sulphuric Acid (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty grammes* . .	250 Gm.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1000 Gm.

Add the Acid very gradually to *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *grammes* of Alcohol, contained in a flask, agitating after each addition, and taking care that the temperature of the mixture be not allowed to rise above 50° C. (122° F.) When the mixture is cold, add enough Alcohol, if necessary, to make *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*.

Note.—The same product may be obtained, approximately, by carefully and slowly adding 1 volume of Sulphuric Acid to 7 volumes of Alcohol, and this method may be used when small quantities are required for immediate use in a prescription.

275. MUCILAGO CHONDRI.

Mucilage of Irish Moss.

Irish Moss, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Wash the Irish Moss with cold Water, then place it in a suitable vessel, add *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and heat it, on a boiling water-bath, for fifteen minutes, frequently stirring. Then strain it through muslin, and pass enough Water through the strainer to make the liquid, when cold, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Mucilage of Irish Moss may also be prepared in the following manner:

Irish Moss Gelatin (F. 184), *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Heat the Irish Moss Gelatin with *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Water, at a boiling temperature, until it is completely dissolved. Then allow the solution to cool, and add enough Water, if necessary, to make up the volume to *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—Mucilage of Irish Moss, thus prepared, is well adapted for the preparation of emulsions of fixed oils. If it is, however, required for admixture with *clear* liquids, it should be diluted, when freshly made, and while still hot, with about 3 volumes of boiling water, filtered, and the filtrate evaporated to the volume corresponding to the proportions above given. The filtration may be greatly facilitated by filling the filter loosely with absorbent cotton, and pouring the liquid upon the latter.

Mucilage of Irish Moss may be preserved for some time by transferring it, while hot, into bottles, which should be filled to the neck, then pouring a layer of Olive Oil on top, securely stoppering the bottles, and keeping them, in an upright position, in a cool place. When the Mucilage is wanted for use, the layer of oil may be removed by means of absorbent cotton.

276. MUCILAGO CYDONII.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Mucilage of Cydonium.

Cydonium, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Distilled Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Macerate the Cydonium for half an hour, in a covered vessel, with the Distilled Water, frequently agitating. Then drain the liquid through muslin without pressure.

This preparation should be freshly made, when required for use.

277. MUCILAGO DEXTRINI.

Mucilage of Dextrin.

Dextrin, *three hundred and thirty-five grammes*	335 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix them in a tared vessel, and heat the mixture, under constant stirring, to near boiling, until the Dextrin is dissolved and a limpid liquid results. Then restore any loss of water by evaporation, strain the liquid through muslin, and allow it to cool short of gelatinizing, when it will be ready for immediate use.

Note.—If the Mucilage is not at once to be used for preparing emulsions or other mixtures, transfer it, while hot, to bottles, which should be filled to the neck. Then pour into each bottle a sufficient quantity of Olive Oil to form a protecting layer, and when the mucilage has gelatinized, securely cork the bottles, and keep them in a cool place, in an upright position.

When gelatinized Mucilage of Dextrin is to be used for the preparation of emulsions or for other mixtures, pour off the protecting layer of oil from the surface, remove the remainder of the oil by a pellet of absorbent cotton, and warm the bottle gently, until the Mucilage is liquefied. Then allow it to cool short of gelatinizing.

The kind of Dextrin suitable for this preparation is the commercial, *white*

variety, provided it still contains some unaltered or only partially altered starch, and forms a jelly on cooling, when made into a mucilage after the formula above given. The yellow variety, which is completely soluble in about 2 parts of cold water, will not answer the purpose.

278. MUCILAGO SALEP.

Mucilage of Salep.

Salep, in fine powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Cold Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Boiling Water, *nine hundred cubic centimeters*	900 Cc.

Place the powdered Salep into a flask containing the Cold Water, and shake until the powder is divided. Then add the Boiling Water, and shake the mixture continuously until it has cooled to 25° C. (77° F.), or below this temperature. The cooling may be hastened by frequent and brief immersion of the flask in cold water.

Mucilage of Salep should be freshly made, when wanted for use.

Note.—If Sugar or Syrup is prescribed in the same mixture with Mucilage of Salep, it is preferable to triturate the required quantity of powdered Salep with either of the former, as the case may be, and then to add rapidly the proportionate amount of Boiling Water.

279. OLEA INFUSA.

Infused Oils.

The Dry Herb, in moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, *two hundred grammes*	200 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Lard Oil, *five hundred grammes*	500 Gm.
Cotton Seed Oil, *five hundred grammes*	500 Gm.

Moisten the powdered Herb with a sufficient quantity of the Alcohol and Water of Ammonia previously mixed, then pack it tightly into a stone or enamelled iron vessel of suitable capacity, pour on the remainder of the ammoniated Alcohol, cover it well, and allow the mixture to macerate for twenty-four hours. Then add *one hundred and twenty* (120) *grammes* of the mixed Oils, digest, under frequent agitation, during twelve hours, at a temperature between 50° and 60° C. (122° to 140° F.), transfer the mixture to a strainer, and express strongly. To the residue, returned to the vessel, add the remainder of the Oils, digest and express in the same manner, and unite the expressed portions.

Note.—This process is a modification of that prescribed by the *Germ. Pharm.* The Alcohol and free ammonia are dissipated during the digestion. Infused Oils are usually prepared only from so-called narcotic plants, but it is known that only a portion of their active constituents is taken up by the oil. The above process is to be used for the preparation of *Oleum Hyoscyami* of the Germ. Pharm. and similar infused oils.

280. OLEATUM ACONITINÆ.

Oleate of Aconitine.

Aconitine, alkaloid, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Oleic Acid, *ninety-eight grammes*	98 Gm.

Triturate the Aconitine with a small portion of the Oleic Acid in a mortar, then incorporate the remainder of the Oleic Acid, and stir the mixture frequently until the alkaloid is dissolved.

Note.—The market affords a variety of Aconitines made by different processes, by different manufacturers, and of greatly different potency. Only the pure crystallized or crystallizable alkaloid, prepared by Duquesnel's method, or at least one equal to it in strength, should be used for this preparation.

281. OLEATUM PLUMBI.

Lead Oleate.

Lead Acetate, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.
Solution of Sodium Oleate (F. 246), *two thousand cubic centimeters*	2000 Cc.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.),	
Water, each,	a sufficient quantity.

Dissolve the Lead Acetate in *four thousand* (4000) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Should the solution be turbid or opalescent, add to it Acetic Acid, in drops, until it has become clear. Then filter it, if necessary, through a pellet of absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a funnel, and mix it slowly, and under constant stirring, with the Solution of Sodium Oleate. Heat the mixture to boiling, transfer it to a strainer, and when the liquid has drained off, wash the residue with *four thousand* (4000) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Water. Lastly, take the mass from the strainer, remove any occluded Water by pressure, and transfer it, while warm and soft, to suitable vessels.

The product contains an amount of Lead corresponding to about 28 per cent. of Lead Oxide.

Note.—The theoretical yield of Lead Oleate obtainable from 75 grammes of lead acetate is 143 grammes; in practice, about 125 grammes will be obtained. Lead Oleate prepared by the above process is of about the consistence of lead-plaster, and may be converted into an ointment by mixing with it such a proportion of oleic acid as may be required.

282. OLEATUM QUININÆ.

Oleate of Quinine.

Quinine (U. S. P.), dried at 100° C. (212° F.) until it ceases to lose weight, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Oleic Acid, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.

Triturate the Quinine with the Oleic Acid, gradually added, then apply a gentle heat, and stir frequently, until the Quinine is dissolved.

The product contains 25 per cent. of dry Quinine.

Note.—When the official Quinine ($C_{20}H_{24}N_2O_2.3H_2O$) is not available, the quantity corresponding to 25 grammes of dry Quinine may be prepared as follows: Take 34 grammes of official Quinine Sulphate, dissolve it in 200 grammes of Water with the aid of a sufficient quantity of Diluted Sulphuric Acid, then precipitate the Quinine by means of Water of Ammonia, added, under constant stirring, until it is in slight excess. Transfer the magma to a close muslin strainer, previously wetted, allow the liquid to drain off, and wash the precipitate with ice-cold Water, until the washings are practically tasteless, but using not more than about 200 grammes of Water. Lastly, dry the precipitate.

The theoretical quantity of dry quinine obtainable from 34 grammes of the sulphate is 25.27 grammes. In practice, approximately 25 grammes will be obtained.

283. OLEATUM ZINCI.

Zinc Oleate.

Zinc Acetate, crystallized, *one hundred and fifteen grammes* . .	**115 Gm.**
Solution of Sodium Oleate (F. 246), *five thousand cubic centimeters*	**5000 Cc.**
Water	**a sufficient quantity.**

Dissolve the Zinc Acetate in *ten thousand* (10,000) *cubic centimeters* of cold Water, filter the solution, if necessary, through a pellet of absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a funnel, and then mix it slowly, and under constant stirring, with the Solution of Sodium Oleate. Transfer the mixture to a wetted muslin strainer, and when the liquid has drained off, wash the precipitate with Water, until the washings are practically tasteless. Lastly, dry the precipitate, spread on paper, by exposure to dust-free air, without heat.

The product contains an amount of Zinc corresponding to about 13 per cent. of Zinc Oxide.

Note.—The theoretical yield of Zinc Oleate obtainable from 115 grammes of zinc acetate is 287.5 grammes; in practice, about 265 grammes will be obtained. Zinc Oleate, prepared by the above process, is in the form of a soft, white powder, and may be converted into a plaster or ointment by mixing it with such a proportion of oleic acid as may be required.

284. OLEOSACCHARA.

Oil-Sugars.

Elæosacchara (Germ. Pharm.).

Any Volatile Oil, *one drop*	**1 Drop.**
Sugar, *two grammes*	**2 Gm.**

Triturate the Sugar with the Volatile Oil to a fine powder.

This preparation should be freshly made, when wanted for use.

Note.—When *Elæosaccharum Anisi, E. Fœniculi, E. Menthæ Piperitæ*, etc., etc., are prescribed, these are to be prepared from the corresponding essential oils, according to the above formula.

285. OLEUM CARBOLATUM.

Carbolized Oil.

Carbolic Acid, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Cotton Seed Oil, *ninety-five grammes*	95 Gm.

Melt the Carbolic Acid with a gentle heat, and mix it with the Cotton Seed Oil.

286. OLEUM HYOSCYAMI COMPOSITUM.

Compound Oil of Hyoscyamus.

Balsamum Tranquillans.

Oil of Absinth,	
Oil of Lavender,	
Oil of Rosemary,	
Oil of Sage,	
Oil of Thyme, of each, *two drops*	2 Drops.
Infused Oil of Hyoscyamus (F. 279), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Mix them.

Note.—Oil of Absinth is the volatile oil of *Artemisia Absinthium* Linné. (Wormwood), and Oil of Sage is the volatile oil of *Salvia officinalis* Linné. Infused Oil of Hyoscyamus is the *Oleum Hyoscyami* of the Germ. Pharm.; see under No. 279. The *Baumé Tranquille* (*Balsamum tranquillans*) of the Codex is a more complex preparation, not identical with the above, but possessing about the same properties.

287. OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

Oxymel of Squill.

Vinegar of Squill (U. S. P.), *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Honey, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.

Mix them in a tared porcelain capsule or enamelled iron vessel, and apply the heat of a water-bath until the mixture has been reduced to the weight of *one hundred* (100) *grammes*. Then strain, allow it to cool, and transfer it to bottles, which should be well corked.

288. PEPSINUM AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Pepsin.

Saccharated Pepsin (U. S. P.), *ninety-seven grammes*	97 Gm.
Aromatic Fluid Extract (U. S P.), *six cubic centimeters*	6 Cc.
Tartaric Acid, *one and one-half grammes*	1.5 Gm.
Sodium Chloride, *one and one-half grammes*	1.5 Gm

Mix the ingredients by trituration, dry the product by exposure to warm air, and keep it in well-stoppered bottles.

289. PILULÆ.

Pills.

In giving the formulas for Pills, the quantities of the several ingredients required for *one hundred* (100) *pills* are given in Metric Weights in the first column, while the quantities required for each *single pill* are given in Apothecaries' Weight in the second column. When it is desirable to prepare a number of pills by the proportion given for the *single pill*, it is recommended that upon multiplying by the number of pills required, the nearest whole number, or nearest convenient fraction, in each case, be chosen.

290. PILULÆ AD PRANDIUM.

Dinner Pills.

1. When "Dinner Pills," under this or some other equivalent name, are prescribed without further specification, it is recommended that the *Pilulæ Aloes et Mastiches* of the U. S. P., also called Lady Webster's Dinner Pills, be dispensed.

Note.—Of other combinations, bearing similar names, or used for similar purposes, the following appear to be those most commonly in use:

2. *Chapman's Dinner Pill.*	*One hundred* (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Purified Aloes (U. S. P)., *nine and seven-tenths grammes*	9.7 Gm.	1½ grains.
Mastic, *nine and seven-tenths grammes*	9.7 Gm.	1½ grains.
Ipecac, in fine powder, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Oil of Fennel, *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5 Cc.	about ¼ minim.

3. *Cole's Dinner Pill.*	*One hundred* (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *seven and eight-tenths grammes*	7.8 Gm.	1⅕ grains.
Mass of Mercury (U. S. P.), *seven and eight-tenths grammes*	7.8 Gm.	1⅕ grains.
Jalap, in fine powder, *seven and eight-tenths grammes*	7.8 Gm.	1⅕ grains.
Antimony and Potassium Tartrate, *thirteen centigrammes*	0.13 Gm.	1/50 grain.

4. *Hall's Dinner Pill.*	*One hundred* (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Extract of Glycyrrhiza, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Soap, in powder, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Molasses, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.

291. PILULÆ ALOES ET PODOPHYLLI COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloes and Podophyllum.

Janeway's Pills.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *six and one-half grammes.*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *three and one-fourth grammes*	3.25 Gm.	½ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	¼ grain.
Extract of Nux Vomica (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	¼ grain.

292. PILULÆ ALOINI COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloin.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Aloin, *three and one-fourth grammes*	3.25 Gm.	½ grain.
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *eight decigrammes.*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	¼ grain.

293. PILULÆ ALOINI, STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ.

Pills of Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Aloin, *one and three-tenths grammes*	1.3 Gm.	⅕ grain.
Strychnine, alkaloid, *five centigrammes*	0.05 Gm.	$\frac{1}{120}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.

Note.—These pills are also prepared with double the amount of Strychnine. It is recommended that the stronger pills be dispensed only when specially demanded.

294. PILULÆ ALOINI, STRYCHNINÆ ET BELLADONNÆ COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Aloin, Strychnine and Belladonna.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Aloin, *one and three-tenths grammes*	1.3 Gm.	⅕ grain.
Strychnine, alkaloid, *five centigrammes*	0.05 Gm.	$\frac{1}{120}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana, *three and one-fourth grammes*	3.25 Gm.	½ grain.

Note.—If Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana is not available, take Fluid Extract of Rhamnus Purshiana (U. S. P.), and evaporate it, on a water-bath, to a pilular consistence.

These pills are also prepared with double the amount of Strychnine. It is recommended that the stronger pills be dispensed only when specially demanded.

295. PILULÆ ANTIDYSPEPTICÆ.

Antidyspeptic Pills.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Strychnine, alkaloid, *sixteen centigrammes*	0.16 Gm.	$\frac{1}{40}$ grain.
Ipecac, in fine powder, *sixty-five centigrammes*	0.65 Gm.	$\frac{1}{100}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *sixty-five centigrammes*	0.65 Gm.	$\frac{1}{100}$ grain.
Mass of Mercury (U. S. P.), *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.	2 grains.
Compound Extract of Colocynth (U. S. P.), *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.	2 grains.

296. PILULÆ ANTINEURALGICÆ.

Antineuralgic Pills.

1. *Gross' Antineuralgic Pills.*

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Quinine Sulphate, *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.	2 grains.
Morphine Sulphate, *thirty-two centigrammes*	0.32 Gm.	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Strychnine, alkaloid, *twenty-two centigrammes*	0.22 Gm.	$\frac{1}{30}$ grain.
Arsenous Acid, *thirty-two centigrammes*	0.32 Gm.	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Extract of Aconite Leaves (U. S. P., 1870), *three and two-tenths grammes*	3.2 Gm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Note.—When "Antineuralgic Pills," or "Neuralgia Pills," without other specification, are prescribed, it is recommended that the above preparation be dispensed. Sometimes the Morphine Sulphate is directed to be omitted.

2. *Brown-Séquard's Antineuralgic* (or *Neuralgia*) *Pills* have the following composition:

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Extract of Hyoscyamus (U. S. P.), *four and one-half grammes*	4.5 Gm.	$\frac{2}{3}$ grain.
Extract of Conium (U. S. P.), *four and one-half grammes*	4.5 Gm.	$\frac{2}{3}$ grain.
Extract of Ignatia (U. S. P.), *three and two-tenths grammes*	3.2 Gm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Extract of Opium (U. S. P.), *three and two-tenths grammes*	3.2 Gm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Extract of Aconite Leaves (U. S. P., 1870), *two and two-tenths grammes*	2.2 Gm.	$\frac{1}{3}$ grain.
Extract of Indian Cannabis (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extract of Stramonium (U. S. P.), *one and three-tenths grammes*	1.3 Gm.	$\frac{1}{5}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *one and one-tenth grammes*	1.1 Gm.	$\frac{1}{6}$ grain.

297. PILULÆ ANTIPERIODICÆ.

Antiperiodic Pills.

Warburg's Pills.

1. *With Aloes:*

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Extract of Aloes (U. S. P.), *six and one-half grammes.*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Rhubarb, *three and two-tenths grammes*	3.2 Gm.	½ grain.
Angelica, seed, *three and two-tenths grammes*	3.2 Gm.	½ grain.
Elecampane, *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	¼ grain.
Saffron, *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	¼ grain.
Fennel, *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	¼ grain.
Zedoary, root, *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
Cubebs, *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
Myrrh, *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
White Agaric, *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
Camphor, *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	⅛ grain.
Quinine Sulphate, *nine grammes*	9.0 Gm.	1⅖ grains.
Extract of Gentian (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.	a sufficient quantity.

Reduce the drugs to a fine, uniform powder, and make this into pills, by means of Extract of Gentian, in accordance with the formula above given.

2. *Without Aloes:*

Prepare the pills in the same manner as directed in the previous formula, but omit the Extract of Aloes.

Note.—These pills have been introduced for the purpose of facilitating the administration of Warburg's Tincture in a solid form. When "Warburg's Pills," or "Pills of Warburg's Tincture" are prescribed, without further specification, those containing Aloes should be dispensed. Those without Aloes should be furnished only when they are expressly demanded.

Each Warburg's Pill represents about 1 fluidrachm of Warburg's Tincture, with or without aloes, respectively (see *Tinctura Antiperiodica*, F. 400).

298. PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITÆ.

Compound Pills of Colocynth.

Pilulæ Cocciæ. Cochia Pills.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Extract of Colocynth (U. S. P.), *one and one-tenth grammes*	1.1 Gm.	⅙ grain.
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.	2 grains.
Resin of Scammony (U. S. P.), *thirteen grammes* .	13 Gm.	2 grains.
Oil of Cloves, *one and one-half cubic centimeters* . .	1.5 Cc.	¼ minim.

Note.—The *Pilula Colocynthidis Composita* of the Brit. Pharm., for which the above is an equivalent, is prepared with Colocynth Pulp, and contains Potassium

Sulphate, which was originally added as an aid to reduce the ingredients to powder. With the use of Extract of Colocynth, this becomes unnecessary.

The Brit. Pharm. directs the above to be kept as a pill-mass, to be made into pills of such weight as may be prescribed. When such specification is omitted, it is recommended to dispense pills containing the quantities above directed.

299. PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET HYOSCYAMI.

Pills of Colocynth and Hyoscyamus.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Extract of Colocynth (U. S. P.), *sixty-five centigrammes*	0.65 Gm.	$\frac{1}{10}$ grain.
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *nine and seven-tenths grammes*	9.7 Gm.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Resin of Scammony (U. S. P.), *nine and seven-tenths grammes*	9.7 Gm.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Oil of Cloves, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.	$\frac{1}{6}$ minim.
Extract of Hyoscyamus (U. S. P.), *nine and seven-tenths grammes*	9.7 Gm.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Note.—The *Pilula Colocynthidis et Hyoscyami* of the Brit. Pharm. is directed to be made by mixing 2 parts of Compound Pill of Colocynth (F. 298), with 1 part of Extract of Hyoscyamus, and is directed to be kept as a pill-mass, to be made into pills of such weight as may be directed. When such specification is omitted, it is recommended to dispense pills containing the quantities above directed.

300. PILULÆ COLOCYNTHIDIS ET PODOPHYLLI.

Pills of Colocynth and Podophyllum.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Compound Extract of Colocynth (U. S. P.), *sixteen and two-tenths grammes*	16.2 Gm.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

301. PILULÆ FERRI COMPOSITÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Compound Pills of Iron.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Myrrh, *nine and three-fourths grammes*	9.75 Gm.	$1\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Sodium Carbonate, *four grammes and eighty-five centigrammes*	4.85 Gm.	$\frac{3}{4}$ grain.
Sulphate of Iron, *four grammes and eighty-five centigrammes*	4.85 Gm.	$\frac{3}{4}$ grain.
Syrup	a sufficient quantity.	

302. PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Compound Pills of Galbanum.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Galbanum, *nine and three-fourths grammes*	9.75 Gm.	1½ grains.
Myrrh, *nine and three-fourths grammes*	9.75 Gm.	1½ grains.
Asafetida, *three and one-fourth grammes*	3.25 Gm.	½ grain.
Syrup	a sufficient quantity.	

303. PILULÆ GLONOINI.

Pills of Glonoin.

Pills of Nitroglycerin.

Spirit of Glonoin (U. S. P.), *six and one-half grammes* . . .	6.5 Gm.
Althæa, in fine powder, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.
Confection of Rose (U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.

Mix the Spirit of Glonoin intimately with the powdered Althæa, expose the mixture for a short time to the air, so that the alcohol may evaporate, then make a pill-mass by means of Confection of Rose, and divide it into *one hundred* (100) *pills.*

Each pill contains $\frac{1}{100}$ *grain of Glonoin* (*Nitroglycerin*).

304. PILULÆ LAXATIVÆ POST PARTUM.

Laxative Pills after Confinement.

Barker's Post Partum Pills.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Compound Extract of Colocynth (U. S. P.), *eleven grammes*	11 Gm.	1⅔ grains.
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *five and one-half grammes.*	5.5 Gm.	⅚ grain.
Extract of Nux Vomica (U. S. P.), *two and one-half grammes*	2.5 Gm.	$\frac{5}{12}$ grain.
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *one-half gramme.*	0.5 Gm.	$\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Ipecac, in fine powder, *one-half gramme*	0.5 Gm.	$\frac{1}{12}$ grain.
Extract of Hyoscyamus (U S. P.), *eight grammes.*	8.0 Gm.	1¼ grain.

Note.—This is the formula generally employed by Dr. Fordyce Barker, except where special circumstances render modifications necessary. The formula usually quoted in manufacturers' lists and some formularies is not correct.

305. PILULÆ METALLORUM.

Metallic Pills.

Pilulæ Metallorum Amaræ. Bitter Metallic Pills.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Reduced Iron, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Quinine Sulphate, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Strychnine, alkaloid, *thirty-two centigrammes*	0.32 Gm.	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.
Arsenous Acid, *thirty-two centigrammes*	0.32 Gm.	$\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

Note.—A similar combination is known under the name of *Aitken's Tonic Pills:*

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Reduced Iron, *four and one-half grammes*	4.5 Gm.	$\frac{2}{3}$ grain.
Quinine Sulphate, *six and one half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Strychnine, alkaloid, *thirteen centigrammes*	0.13 Gm.	$\frac{1}{50}$ grain.
Arsenous Acid, *thirteen centigrammes*	0.13 Gm.	$\frac{1}{50}$ grain.

306. PILULÆ OPII ET CAMPHORÆ.

Pills of Opium and Camphor.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Powdered Opium, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Camphor, *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.	2 grains.

307. PILULÆ OPII ET PLUMBI.

Pills of Opium and Lead.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains*
Powdered Opium, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Lead Acetate, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.

308. PILULÆ PODOPHYLLI, BELLADONNÆ ET CAPSICI.

Pills of Podophyllum, Belladonna and Capsicum.

Squibb's Podophyllum Pills.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Alcoholic Extract of Belladonna Leaves (U. S. P.), *eight decigrammes*	0.8 Gm.	$\frac{1}{8}$ grain.
Capsicum, in moderately fine powder, *three and two-tenths grammes*	3.2 Gm.	$\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Sugar of Milk, in fine powder, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Acacia, in fine powder, *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Glycerin,		each,
Syrup (U. S. P.), each	a sufficient quantity.	a sufficient quantity.

309. PILULÆ QUADRUPLICES.

Quadruplex Pills.

Quatuor Pills. Pilulæ Ferri et Quininæ Compositæ.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Dried Sulphate of Iron, *six and one-half grammes.*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Quinine Sulphate, *six and one-half grammes* . . .	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *six and one-half grammes.*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain
Extract of Nux Vomica (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.
Extract of Gentian (U. S. P.) . . . . . a sufficient quantity.		a sufficient quantity.

310. PILULÆ TRIPLICES.

Triplex Pills.

Pilula Triplex.

	One hundred (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
1. Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *thirteen grammes*	13 Gm.	2 grains.
Mass of Mercury (U. S. P.), *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.	1 grain.
Resin of Podophyllum (U. S. P.), *one and six-tenths grammes*	1.6 Gm.	$\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Note.—When *Pilula Triplex*, under this name or some equivalent, is prescribed without further specification, it is recommended that the above preparation be dispensed. A formula devised by Dr. John W. Francis is also in use:

2 *Francis' Triplex Pill.*	*One hundred* (100) *pills contain:*	*Each pill contains:*
Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *five and one-half grammes.*	5.5 Gm.	$\frac{5}{6}$ grain.
Scammony, *five and one-half grammes*	5.5 Gm.	$\frac{5}{6}$ grain.
Mass of Mercury (U. S. P.), *five and one-half grammes*	5.5 Gm.	$\frac{5}{6}$ grain.
Croton Oil, *thirty-two one-hundredths cubic centimeter*	0.32 Cc.	$\frac{1}{20}$ minim.
Oil of Caraway, *one and six-tenths cubic centimeters.*	1.6 Cc.	$\frac{1}{4}$ minim.
Tincture of Aloes and Myrrh (U. S. P.) . a sufficient quantity.		a sufficient quantity.

311. PULVIS ACACIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Acacia.

Pulvis Gummosus (Germ. Pharm.)

Acacia, in fine powder, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Glycyrrhiza, in fine powder, *thirty-four grammes*	34 Gm.
Sugar, in fine powder, *sixteen grammes*	16 Gm.

Mix them intimately.

312. PULVIS ACETANILIDI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Acetanilid.

Acetanilid, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Caffeine, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Tartaric Acid, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *forty-five grammes*	45 Gm.

Reduce the ingredients separately to a fine powder and mix them thoroughly.

Note.—This preparation is popularly prescribed in New Orleans, under the name of "Kamna-Fuga," as an antipyretic, and is claimed to have some advantages over acetanilid by itself.

313. PULVIS ALOES ET CANELLÆ.

Powder of Aloes and Canella.

Hiera Picra.

Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), in fine powder, *eighty grammes*	80 Gm.
Canella, in fine powder, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.

Mix them intimately.

314. PULVIS AMYGDALÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Almond.

Sweet Almond, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Sugar, in fine powder, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.

Blanch the Sweet Almond, then dry them thoroughly with a soft cloth, and rub them lightly in a mortar, until they form a mass of a smooth consistence. Mix the Acacia and Sugar, add them to the mass previously prepared, and rub the whole to a coarse powder, which is to be preserved in a lightly covered jar.

Note.—If 820 grains of this preparation be thoroughly triturated with 17 fluidounces of Water, gradually added, and the mixture finally strained, the product will be about 16 fluidounces of *Mistura Amygdalæ* (U. S. P.).

315. PULVIS ANTICATARRHALIS.

Catarrh Powder.

Catarrh Snuff.

Morphine Hydrochlorate, *forty-one centigrammes*	0.41 Gm.
Acacia, in fine powder, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Bismuth Subnitrate, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.

Mix them intimately by trituration.

316. PULVIS CATECHU COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Catechu.

Catechu, in fine powder, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Kino, in fine powder, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Krameria, in fine powder, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Cinnamon, in fine powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Nutmeg, in fine powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.

Mix them intimately, pass the powder through a fine sieve, and afterwards rub it lightly in a mortar. Keep it in a stoppered bottle.

Note.—This preparation is official in the Brit. Pharm.

317. PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk.

Cinnamon, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Saffron, *six grammes*	6 Gm.
Nutmeg, *six grammes*	6 Gm.
Cloves, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Cardamom, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Prepared Chalk, *twenty-three grammes*	23 Gm.
Sugar, *fifty-two grammes*	52 Gm.

Mix the ingredients and reduce them to a fine powder. Pass this through a fine sieve, and afterwards rub it lightly in a mortar. Keep it in a stoppered bottle.

Note.—This preparation is equivalent to the *Pulvis Cretæ Aromaticus* of the Brit. Pharm. This authority adds the following note: "If a product of bright color be desired, the saffron may previously be moistened and triturated with a little water or alcohol, or the fresh and faintly damp mixture may be subjected to considerable pressure in the triturating process."

318. PULVIS CRETÆ AROMATICUS CUM OPIO.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk with Opium.

Aromatic Powder of Chalk (F. 317), *ninety-seven and one-half grammes*	97.5 Gm.
Powdered Opium, *two and one-half grammes*	2.5 Gm.

Mix them intimately.

Every 40 grains of this preparation contain 1 grain of Powdered Opium.

Note.—This preparation is official in the Brit. Pharm.

319. PULVERES EFFERVESCENTES.

Effervescent Powders.

The Effervescent Powders for which formulas are given in the Formulary are most conveniently and efficiently dispensed in the form of

fine powders, because in this condition they can be made extemporaneously and with an assurance of their freshness and efficiency. The popular demand, however, seems to be for Granular Effervescent Powders, the preparation of which requires certain modifications of the formulas, important only in so far as they enable the dispenser to granulate the powder in a convenient and expeditious manner.

General Observations and Directions.

Effervescent Powders are composed of the medicinal agent in admixture with an alkaline bicarbonate, an organic acid, and sugar. The proportion of the medicinal agent is dependent upon its dose, that of the alkaline bicarbonate and of the organic acid is dependent upon their molecular relation to each other; while the proportion of sugar is dependent upon the quantity necessary as a sweetening agent and diluent.

The ingredients for making the *fine pulverent form* of Effervescent Powders are: The Medicinal Agent, Sodium Bicarbonate, Tartaric Acid and Sugar, and it is necessary that these be well dried before mixing them.

To make the *granular form* of Effervescent Powders the ingredients need not be dried, unless specially directed, and the ingredients are the same as for the pulverulent form, with the single *exception that one-half the molecule of Tartaric Acid is replaced by one-half a molecule of Crystallized Citric Acid.*

With the view to simplifying the formulas for Effervescent Powders, three new preparations have been embodied in this Formulary, viz.:

Acidum Citricum Saccharatum (Saccharated Citric Acid), Formula No. 5.

Acidum Tartaricum Saccharatum (Saccharated Tartaric Acid), Formula No. 8.

Sodii Bicarbonas Saccharatus (Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate), Formula No. 341.

The proportion of Sugar in these new Saccharates is so adjusted that when either of the Acid Saccharates is mixed with an equal weight of the Alkaline Saccharate, the acid and alkali are in molecular relation to each other, and, when dissolved in Water, will form the Neutral Tartrate and Citrate of Sodium respectively.

With these three Saccharates in stock it becomes possible to make Effervescent Powders quickly with any medicinal agent that may be prescribed, while they simplify the formulas for the Effervescent preparations now in the Formulary, their use being exemplified by the following *General Formulas:*

General Formulas.

FORMULA A. *Fine Powder.*

Medicinal Agent, in fine powder, *fifty grammes* . . . . . 50 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and seventy-five grammes* . . . . . 475 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *four hundred and seventy-five grammes* . . . . . 475 Gm.

Triturate the ingredients, *previously well-dried*, until a uniformly mixed powder is obtained.

FORMULA B. *Granular Powder.*

Medicinal Agent, in fine powder, *fifty grammes* . . . . . 50 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and seventy-five grammes* . . . . . 475 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *two hundred and thirty-seven and one-half grammes* . . . . . 237.5 Gm.
Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *two hundred and thirty-seven and one-half grammes* . . . . . 237.5 Gm.

Mix the ingredients in a mortar, transfer them to an evaporating dish, and heat upon a water-bath, kept at 60°–71° C. (140°–160° F.), under constant stirring with a wooden spatula, until dry and uniformly granular.

The Saccharated Citric Acid, being made from crystallized Citric Acid containing one molecule of Water of Crystallization, supplies the moisture necessary to cause the powder, when heated, to cake and adhere together. If the somewhat pasty mass is then stirred with the spatula, small granules are readily formed, and these become firm when completely dried.

Throughout this process the contact of the powder with metals should be carefully avoided.

Effervescent Powders should be preserved in well-stoppered wide-mouthed vials.

Note.—To make these Effervescent Compounds it is not necessary to have the Saccharated Alkali and Saccharated Acids in stock. The quantities of Sodium Bicarbonate, of Tartaric Acid, of Citric Acid, and of Sugar, required for each formula are readily ascertained by simple calculation, according to the following rule:

Multiply the number of grammes of the Saccharate prescribed by the figures indicating the percentage of alkali or acid it contains, and divide the sum of this by one hundred. The quotient is the quantity of Alkali or Acid, expressed in grammes, and by deducting this quantity from the total quantity of the Saccharate, the quantity of Sugar necessary is ascertained.

Applying this rule, by way of example, to *General Formula B.*, we have the following result:

1. 475 Gm. of Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate, containing 75 % require 356.25 Gm. of Sodium Bicarbonate and 118.75 Gm. of Sugar.

2. 237.5 Gm. of Saccharated Tartaric Acid, containing 67.5 %, require 160.3 Gm. of Tartaric Acid and 77.2 Gm. of Sugar.

3. 237.5 Gm. of Saccharated Citric Acid, containing 62.5 %, require 148.4 Gm. of Citric Acid and 89.1 Gm. of Sugar.

And the formula would then be:

Medicinal Agent, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *three hundred and fifty-six and one-fourth grammes*	356.25 Gm.
Tartaric Acid, *one hundred and sixty and three-tenths grammes.*	160.3 Gm.
Citric Acid, *one hundred and forty-eight and four-tenths grammes*	148.4 Gm.
Sugar, *two hundred and eighty-five and five one-hundredths grammes*	285.05 Gm.
To make one thousand grammes	1000 Gm.

320. PULVIS FERRI ET QUININÆ CITRATIS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Powder of Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

Effervescent Citrate of Iron and Quinine.

Soluble Citrate of Iron and Quinine (U. S. P.), in very fine powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and ninety-five grammes*	495 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *four hundred and ninety-five grammes*	495 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, previously well dried, and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Citrate of Iron and Quinine,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, two hundred and forty-seven and one-half* (247.5 Gm.) *grammes* for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

Ninety (90) *grains* (*or about a heaped teaspoonful*) *of this preparation represent about one* (1) *grain of Citrate of Iron and Quinine.*

321. PULVIS FERRI PHOSPHATIS EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Powder of Phosphate of Iron.

Effervescent Phosphate of Iron.

Phosphate of Iron (U. S. P.), in very fine powder, *twenty-four grammes*	24 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and eighty-eight grammes*	488 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *four hundred and eighty-eight grammes*	488 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried*, and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Phosphate of Iron,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, two hundred and forty-four* (244 Gm.) *grammes* for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

Ninety (90) *grains* (*or about a heaped teaspoonful*) *of this preparation represent about two* (2) *grains of Phosphate of Iron.*

322. PULVIS HYDRARGYRI CHLORIDI MITIS ET JALAPÆ.

Powder of Mild Chloride of Mercury and Jalap.

Calomel and Jalap.

Mild Chloride of Mercury, *thirty-four grammes*	34 Gm.
Jalap, in fine powder, *sixty-six grammes*	66 Gm.

Mix them intimately.

Note.—When "Calomel and Jalap" is prescribed for an adult, without any specification of quantities, it is recommended that about 30 grains be dispensed as one dose.

323. PULVIS IODOFORMI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Iodoform.

Iodoform and Naphthalin.

Iodoform, in fine powder, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Boric Acid, in fine powder, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Naphthalin, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Oil of Bergamot, *two and one-half cubic centimeters*	2.5 Cc.

Triturate the Naphthalin with the Oil of Bergamot, then mix it with the Iodoform and Boric Acid, and triturate until a homogeneous powder is produced.

Note.—This powder is used in many cases, where a *diluted* preparation of Iodoform, for external purposes, is desired. The odor of the Iodoform is masked both by the Oil of Bergamot, and by the Naphthalin.

324. PULVIS KINO COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Kino.

Kino, in fine powder, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.
Powdered Opium, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Cinnamon, in fine powder, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.

Mix them intimately, pass the mixed powder through a moderately fine sieve, and afterwards rub it lightly in a mortar. Keep it in a stoppered bottle.

Every 20 grains of this preparation contain 1 grain of Powdered Opium.

Note.—This preparation is official in the Brit. Pharm.

325. PULVIS MYRICÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Bayberry.

Composition Powder.

Bayberry, bark of the root, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Ginger, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Capsicum, *five grammes*	5 Gm.
Cloves, *five grammes*	5 Gm.

Reduce the substances to a moderately fine powder.

Note.—Bayberry root bark is derived from *Myrica cerifera* Linné (Wax myrtle; Candleberry).

326. PULVIS PANCREATICUS COMPOSITUS.

Compound Pancreatic Powder.

Peptonizing Powder.

Pancreatin (U. S. P.), *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *eighty grammes*	80 Gm.

Mix them by trituration.

Note.—If Pancreatin of proper strength is not available, any other commercial preparation of the pancreas, as, for instance, the extract, may be used in place of it, provided it attains the required standard.

Twenty-five (25) *grains* of this powder are sufficient to peptonize 1 pint of fresh cow's milk, by proceeding in the following manner:

Add the Compound Pancreatic Powder to 4 fluidounces of tepid Water, contained in a suitable flask, and afterwards add 1 pint of fresh cow's Milk, previously heated to 38° C. (100.4° F.). Maintain the mixture at this temperature during thirty minutes, then transfer the flask to a cold place.

Milk thus peptonized should not be used when it has been kept over twenty-four hours, or when it has developed a bitter taste.

327. PULVIS PEPSINI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Powder of Pepsin.

Pulvis Digestivus.

Saccharated Pepsin (U. S. P.), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Pancreatin (U. S. P.), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Diastase, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Lactic Acid (U. S. P.), *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *two cubic centimeters*	2 Cc.
Sugar of Milk, *sixty-six grammes*	66 Gm.

Add the Acids gradually to the Sugar of Milk, and triturate until they are thoroughly mixed. Mix the Pepsin, Pancreatin and Diastase, and then incorporate this mixture, by trituration, with the Sugar of Milk. Finally, rub the mixture through a hair-sieve, and preserve the powder in bottles.

Note.—The best commercial variety of Diastase, capable of converting the largest comparative amount of starch into dextrin and glucose, should be used for this preparation.

328. PULVIS POTASSII BROMIDI EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Powder of Potassium Bromide.

Effervescent Potassium Bromide.

Potassium Bromide, in very fine powder, *one hundred and ten grammes* . . . . . 110 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and forty-five grammes* . . . . . 445 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *four hundred and forty five grammes* . . . . . 445 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried*, and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Potassium Bromide,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, two hundred and twenty-two and one-half* (222.5 Gm.) *grammes*, for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

Ninety (90) *grains* (*or about a heaped teaspoonful*) *of this preparation represent about ten* (10) *grains of Potassium Bromide.*

329. PULVIS POTASSII BROMIDI EFFERVESCENS CUM CAFFEINA.

Effervescent Powder of Potassium Bromide with Caffeine.

Effervescent Potassium Bromide with Caffeine.

Potassium Bromide, in very fine powder, *one hundred and ten grammes* . . . . . 110 Gm.
Caffeine, in very fine powder, *eleven grammes* . . . . . 11 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and forty grammes* . . . . . 440 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *four hundred and forty grammes* . . . . . 440 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried*, and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Potassium Bromide with Caffeine,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, two hundred and twenty* (220 Gm.) *grammes*, for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

Ninety (90) *grains* (*or about a heaped teaspoonful*) *of this preparation represent about ten* (10) *grains of Potassium Bromide and one* (1) *grain of Caffeine.*

330. PULVIS RHEI ET MAGNESIÆ ANISATUS.

Anisated Powder of Rhubarb and Magnesia.

Compound Anise Powder.

Rhubarb, in fine powder, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Heavy Magnesia, calcined, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Oil of Anise, *eight cubic centimeters*	8 Cc.
Alcohol, *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.

Mix the powders, add the Oil of Anise previously dissolved in the Alcohol, and triturate until a uniform mixture results.

331. PULVIS SALIS CAROLINI FACTITII EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Powder of Artificial Carlsbad Salt.

Effervescent Artificial Carlsbad Salt.

Artificial Carlsbad Salt (F. 336), in form of dry powder, *one hundred and eighty grammes*	180 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *four hundred and ten grammes*	410 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *four hundred and ten grammes*	410 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried*, and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Artificial Carlsbad Salt,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried*, *two hundred and five* (205 Gm.) *grammes*, for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

A solution of about eighty-seven (87) *grains of this preparation, in six* (6) *fluidounces of Water, represents an equal volume of Carlsbad Water (Sprudel), in its essential constituents.*

332. PULVIS SALIS KISSINGENSIS FACTITII EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Powder of Artificial Kissingen Salt.

Effervescent Artificial Kissingen Salt.

Artificial Kissingen Salt (F. 337), *two hundred and eighty grammes*	280 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *three hundred and sixty grammes*	360 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *three hundred and sixty grammes*	360 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried*, and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Artificial Kissingen Salt,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, one hundred and eighty* (180 Gm.) *grammes,* for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

A solution of about eighty (80) *grains of this preparation in six* (6) *fluidounces of Water, represents an equal volume of Kissingen Water (Rackoczi Springs) in its essential constituents.*

333. PULVIS SALIS VICHYANI FACTITII EFFERVESCENS.

Effervescent Powder of Artificial Vichy Salt.

Effervescent Artificial Vichy Salt.

Artificial Vichy Salt (F. 338), *two hundred and forty grammes.*	240 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *three hundred and eighty grammes*	380 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *three hundred and eighty grammes*	380 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried,* and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Artificial Vichy Salt,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, one hundred and ninety* (190 Gm.) *grammes,* for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

A solution of about fifty-seven (57) *grains of this preparation, in six* (6) *fluidounces of Water, represents an equal volume of Vichy Water (Grande Grille Spring), in its essential constituents.*

334. PULVIS SALIS VICHYANI FACTITII EFFERVESCENS CUM LITHIO.

Effervescent Powder of Artificial Vichy Salt with Lithium.

Effervescent Artificial Vichy Salt with Lithium.

Artificial Vichy Salt (F. 338), *one hundred and fifty-six grammes*	156 Gm.
Lithium Citrate, in very fine powder, *fifty-six grammes* . . .	56 Gm.
Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate (F. 341), *three hundred and ninety-four grammes*	394 Gm.
Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), *three hundred and ninety-four grammes*	394 Gm.

Mix the ingredients, *previously well dried,* and triturate them until a uniform powder is obtained.

To make

Granular Effervescent Artificial Vichy Salt with Lithium,

Substitute Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), *not dried, one hundred and ninety-two* (192) *grammes*, for an equal weight of the Saccharated Tartaric Acid, and prepare the granulated compound as directed under the General Formula (F. 319, B.).

Ninety (90) *grains (or about a heaped teaspoonful) of this preparation represent fourteen* (14) *grains of Artificial Vichy Salt and five* (5) *grains of Lithium Citrate.*

335. PULVIS TALCI SALICYLICUS.

Salicylated Powder of Talcum.

Salicylic Acid, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Boric Acid, in fine powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Talcum, in fine powder, *eight hundred and seventy grammes* . .	870 Gm.

Mix them intimately.

Note.—The corresponding preparation of the Germ. Pharm. has the title *Pulvis Salicylicus cum Talco*, and contains 10 parts of Wheat Starch in place of Boric Acid.

336. SAL CAROLINUM FACTITIUM.

Artificial Carlsbad Salt.

I. *In a dry, amorphous form* (Germ. Pharm.).

Potassium Sulphate, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Sodium Chloride, *one hundred and eighty grammes*	180 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *three hundred and sixty grammes* . . .	360 Gm.
Sodium Sulphate, dried, *four hundred and forty grammes* . .	440 Gm.

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder.

Note.—The dried Sodium Sulphate is prepared by slowly drying the crystalline salt until it has lost one-half of its weight.

II. *In a crystalline form.*

Potassium Sulphate, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Sodium Chloride, *one hundred and eighty grammes*	180 Gm.
Sodium Carbonate, in clear crystals, *six hundred and ten grammes*	610 Gm.
Sodium Sulphate, crystallized, *eight hundred and eighty grammes*	880 Gm.
Distilled Water, *five hundred grammes*	500 Gm.

Dissolve the Potassium Sulphate and Sodium Chloride in the Distilled Water, and add this solution to the other two salts, previously melted in a tared capsule and at a gentle heat in their own water of crystallization. Evaporate the mixture to about *eighteen hundred* (1800) *grammes* set it aside in a cool place, and stir frequently, so as

to prevent the formation of large crystals, taking care, however, that none of the salt separate in a pulverulent form. Distribute any remaining water of crystallization uniformly over the crystals, and dry the whole mixture sufficiently by exposure to air, so that it will retain its crystalline character.

A solution of about 16 grains of the dry, or about 27 grains of the crystalline salt, in 6 fluidounces of water, represents an equal volume of Carlsbad Water (Sprudel) in its essential constituents.

Note.—The salts employed in the preparation of the crystalline form must have been purified by recrystallization.

337. SAL KISSINGENSE FACTITIUM.

Artificial Kissingen Salt.

Potassium Chloride, *seventeen grammes*	17 Gm.
Sodium Chloride, *three hundred and fifty-seven grammes* . . .	357 Gm.
Magnesium Sulphate, anhydrous, *fifty-nine grammes*	59 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *one hundred and seven grammes*	107 Gm.

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder.

A solution of about 24 grains of this preparation, in 6 fluidounces of water, represents an equal volume of Kissingen Water (Rakoczi Spring) in its essential constituents.

338. SAL VICHYANUM FACTITIUM.

Artificial Vichy Salt.

Sodium Bicarbonate, *eight hundred and forty-six grammes* .	846 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *thirty-eight and one-half grammes* . .	38.5 Gm.
Magnesium Sulphate, anhydrous, *thirty-eight and one half grammes*	38.5 Gm.
Sodium Chloride, *seventy-seven grammes*	77 Gm.

Triturate the ingredients, previously well dried, to a fine, uniform powder.

A solution of about 14 grains of this preparation, in 6 fluidounces of water, represents an equal volume of Vichy Water (Grande Grille Spring) in its essential constituents.

339. SODA CUM CALCE.

Soda with Lime.

London Paste.

Soda,
Lime, each . . . . . equal parts.

Reduce them to powder in a clean iron mortar, previously warmed, and mix them intimately. Keep the powder in small, well-stoppered vials.

340. SODII BORO-BENZOAS.

Sodium Boro-Benzoate.

Sodium Borate, in fine powder	3 parts.
Sodium Benzoate	4 parts.

Mix them intimately.

341. SODII BICARBONAS SACCHARATUS.

Saccharated Sodium Bicarbonate.

Sodium Bicarbonate (U. S. P.), in very fine powder, *seven hundred and fifty grammes*	750 Gm.
Sugar, in very fine powder, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.

Triturate the powders together until intimately mixed, and preserve the product in well-stoppered bottles.

Note.—This Saccharate, when dissolved in water with an equal weight of Saccharated Citric Acid (F. 5), or of Saccharated Tartaric Acid (F. 8), will form a neutral solution, and it is introduced into the Formulary for the convenient preparation of Effervescent Powders (F. 319).

This Saccharate contains 75 % of Sodium Bicarbonate.

342. SPECIES EMOLLIENTES.

Emollient Species.

Emollient Cataplasm. (Germ. Pharm.).

Althæa Leaves,
Mallow Leaves,
Melilot Tops,
Matricaria,
Flaxseed, of each . . . . . equal parts.

Reduce them to a coarse powder, and mix it uniformly.

Note.—Mallow Leaves are derived from *Malva vulgaris* Fries and *Malva sylvestris* Linné. Melilot Tops are the leaves and flowering branches of *Melilotus officinalis* Desrousseaux, and *Melilotus altissimus* Thuilliers.

343. SPECIES LAXANTES.

Laxative Species.

St. Germain Tea. (Germ. Pharm.).

Senna, cut	16 parts.
Elder Flowers	10 parts.
Fennel, bruised	5 parts.
Anise, bruised	5 parts.
Potassium Bitartrate, in fine powder	4 parts.

Moisten the Senna with a small quantity of water; then sprinkle over it, as uniformly as possible, the Potassium Bitartrate. When it has become dry, mix it lightly and uniformly with the other ingredients.

344. SPECIES PECTORALES.

Pectoral Species.

Species ad Infusum Pectorale. Breast Tea. (Germ. Pharm.).

Althæa, peeled	8 parts.
Coltsfoot Leaves	4 parts.
Glycyrrhiza, Russian, peeled	3 parts.
Anise	2 parts.
Mullein Flowers	2 parts.
Orris Root	1 part.

Cut, bruise and mix them.

Note.—Coltsfoot Leaves are derived from *Tussilago Farfara* Linné. Mullein Flowers are from *Verbascum Thapsus* G. Meyer.

Infusum pectorale (Pectoral Infusion, or Infusion of Pectoral Species) is made by infusing 1 troy ounce of the above preparation, in the usual manner, so as to obtain 10 fluidounces of strained product.

345. SPIRITUS ACIDI FORMICI.

Spirit of Formic Acid.

Spiritus Formicarum (Germ. Pharm.). *Spirit of Ants.*

Formic Acid, *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Distilled Water, *two hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters.*	225 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Formic Acid with the Distilled Water, and add enough Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—Formic Acid is required by the Germ. Pharm. to have a specific gravity of 1.060 to 1.063.

346. SPIRITUS AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Spirit.

Compound Spirit of Orange (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, *nine hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	935 Cc.

Mix them. Preserve the product, if it is to be kept in stock, in completely filled and well-stoppered vials or bottles, and stored in a cool and dark place.

Aromatic Spirit may also be prepared in the following manner:

Sweet Orange Peel, fresh, and deprived of the white, inner portion, *six hundred and seventy-five grammes*	675 Gm.
Lemon Peel, fresh, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Coriander, bruised, *eighty-five grammes*	85 Gm.
Oil of Staranise, *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make five thousand cubic centimeters	5000 Cc.

Macerate the solids during four days with *forty-five hundred* (4500) *cubic centimeters* of Deodorized Alcohol; then add the Oil of Staranise, filter, and pass enough Deodorized Alcohol through the filter to make the product measure *five thousand* (5000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—When good, fresh essential oils cannot be readily obtained for preparing the Compound Spirit of Orange, the second formula may be used. But the product obtained by it should not be employed in mixtures containing *iron*, as the latter would cause a darkening of the mixture.

347. SPIRITUS CARDAMOMI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Spirit of Cardamom.

Oil of Cardamom, *two cubic centimeters*	2	Cc.
Oil of Caraway, *three-fourths of a cubic centimeter*	0.75	Cc.
Oil of Cinnamon, Cassia, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.50	Cc.
Alcohol, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500	Cc.
Glycerin, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Oils in the Alcohol, add the Glycerin, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—This preparation is intended as a flavoring ingredient, being equivalent to the official *Tinctura Cardamomi Composita*, without the coloring matter.

348. SPIRITUS CURASSAO.

Spirit of Curaçao.

Oil of Curaçao Orange, *one hundred and sixty-five cubic centimeters*	165	Cc.
Oil of Fennel, *three cubic centimeters*	3	Cc.
Oil of Bitter Almond, *three-fourths of a cubic centimeter*	0.75	Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, *eight hundred and thirty-two cubic centimeters*	832	Cc.

Mix the Oils with the Deodorized Alcohol, and keep the Spirit in completely filled and well-corked bottles, and stored in a cool and dark place.

Note.—The essential oils used in this case must be as fresh as possible, and *absolutely free* from any terebinthinate odor or taste. Oil of Curaçao Orange may be obtained without difficulty in the market, but it should be carefully examined as to its quality, immediately upon receipt, and should not be kept in stock, for any length of time, without special precautions. A still finer quality of Oil of Orange is that derived from Citrus nobilis, which is known in the market as Oil of Mandarin.

349. SPIRITUS ODORATUS.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Perfumed Spirit.

Cologne Water.

Oil of Bergamot, *fifteen cubic centimeters*	15 Cc.
Oil of Lemon, *eight cubic centimeters*	8 Cc.
Oil of Rosemary, *seven cubic centimeters*	7 Cc.
Oil of Lavender Flowers, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Oil of Orange Flowers, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Acetic Ether, *two cubic centimeters*	2 Cc.
Water, *one hundred and twenty cubic centimeters*	120 Cc.
Alcohol, *eight hundred and forty cubic centimeters*	840 Cc.

Dissolve the Oils and the Acetic Ether in the Alcohol, and add the Water. Set the Mixture aside, in a well-closed bottle, for eight days, then filter through paper, in a well-covered funnel.

350. SPIRITUS OLEI VOLATILIS.

Spirit of a Volatile Oil.

Any Spirit or alcoholic Solution of a Volatile Oil, for which no formula is given by the U. S. Pharm. or by this Formulary, should be prepared in accordance with the following general formula:

Any Volatile Oil, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Deodorized Alcohol, *nine hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	935 Cc.

Dissolve the Volatile Oil in the Deodorized Alcohol.

Note.—The strength of the Spirit thus prepared is approximately 5 per cent. by weight, provided the specific gravity of the Oil is in the neighborhood of 0.900.

351. SPIRITUS OPHTHALMICUS.

Ophthalmic Spirit.

Alcoholic Eye-Wash.

Oil of Lavender, *two cubic centimeters*	2 Cc.
Oil of Rosemary, *six cubic centimeters*	6 Cc.
Alcohol, *ninety-two cubic centimeters*	92 Cc.

Mix them by agitation, and, if necessary, filter the liquid through paper.

352. SPIRITUS SAPONATUS.

Spirit of Soap.

Castile Soap, in shavings; *one hundred and seventy-five grammes.*	175 Gm.
Alcohol, *six hundred cubic centimeters*	600 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Introduce the Soap into a bottle, add the Alcohol and *two hundred* (200) *cubic centimeters* of Water, cork the bottle, and immerse it in hot

Water, frequently shaking. When the Soap is dissolved, allow the bottle and contents to become cold, then add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Note.—The *Spiritus Saponatus* of the Germ. Pharm. is prepared by saponifying Olive Oil with Potassa, and then adding Alcohol and Water.

If time permits, the Spirit ought to be set aside, in a moderately cold place, for about twelve hours, before it is filtered.

353. SPIRITUS SINAPIS

Spirit of Mustard.

Volatile Oil of Mustard, *two grammes*	2 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.

Mix them.

Note.—This preparation is official in the Germ. Pharm.

354. SPONCIA COMPRESSA.

Compressed Sponge.

Sponge Tent.

Sponge	a sufficient quantity.
Mucilage of Acacia (U. S. P.)	1 volume.
Water	9 volumes.

Mix a sufficient quantity of Mucilage of Acacia and of Water, in the proportion of *one* (1) *volume* of the former to *nine* (9) *volumes* of the latter, and immerse in the liquid the Sponge, previously freed from sand and other obvious impurities, and cut into suitable pieces. When the Sponge has been thoroughly impregnated, firmly wrap twine around it so as to bring it to the desired shape, and then dry it.

Note.—Sponge thus prepared is best preserved with the twine wrapped around it. If the twine is removed, special care must be taken to protect the Sponge against damp air.

355. SPONCIA DECOLORATA.

Decolorized Sponge.

Bleached Sponge.

Sponge,	
Potassium Permanganate,	
Sodium Hyposulphite,	
Hydrochloric Acid,	
Water, each	a sufficient quantity.

Free the Sponge from sand and any other obvious impurities or damaged portions by beating, washing and trimming, then soak it for about fifteen minutes in a sufficient quantity of Solution of Potassium Permanganate, containing *fifteen* (15) *grammes* to the *liter*, wringing the Sponge out occasionally and replacing it in the liquid. Then remove it and wash it with Water, until the latter runs off colorless.

Wring out the Water, and then place the Sponge into a Solution of Sodium Hyposulphite, containing *sixty* (60) *grammes* to the *liter*. Next add for every *liter* of the last-named solution used, *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of Hydrochloric Acid diluted with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Macerate the Sponge in the liquid for about fifteen minutes, expressing it frequently and replacing it in the liquid. Then remove it, wash it thoroughly with Water, and dry it. In the case of large and dark-colored sponges, this treatment may be repeated until the color has been removed as far as possible.

Note.—If it is desired to keep the Sponge soft, and to prevent it from shrinking when dry, it may be dipped, after having been finally washed, into a mixture of 1 volume of Glycerin and 5 volumes of Water, after which it is to be wrung out and allowed to dry.

356. SUCCUS LIMONIS CUM PEPSINO.

Lime Juice and Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Water, *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	175 Cc.
Alcohol, *ninety cubic centimeters*	90 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Lime Juice, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Pepsin in the Water, mixed with about *five hundred cubic centimeters* of Lime Juice. Then add the Glycerin and Alcohol, and lastly, enough Lime Juice to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Incorporate the Purified Talcum with the liquid, let it stand a few days in a cold place, if convenient, occasionally agitating, then filter it through a wetted filter, and finally pass enough Lime Juice through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluidrachm represents 2 grains of Pepsin (*U. S. P.*).

357. SYRUPUS ACTÆÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Actæa.

Compound Syrup of Cimicifuga (or *Black Cohosh*).

Fluid Extract of Cimicifuga (U. S. P.), *forty cubic centimeters*	40 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Glycyrrhiza (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Senega (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac (U. S P.), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Wild Cherry, in moderately fine powder, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Sugar, *six hundred and fifty grammes*	650 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Wild Cherry with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and allow it to macerate during one hour. Then add to it the Fluid Extracts and the Talcum, and stir or agitate the mixture frequently and thoroughly during about fifteen minutes. Transfer it to a wetted filter, and, when the liquid ceases to drop from the funnel, wash the contents of the filter with Water to obtain *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of filtrate. In this dissolve the Sugar by agitation, and add enough Water, previously passed through the filter, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

358. SYRUPUS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Asarum.

Compound Syrup of Canada Snake-Root.

Asarum, root, in moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and eighty-five cubic centimeters*	185 Cc.
Cochineal, in fine powder, *one and one-half grammes*	1.5 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *two and one-half grammes*	2.5 Gm.
Wine of Ipecac (U. S. P.), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred grammes*	700 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Asarum intimately with the Cochineal and Potassium Carbonate, previously triturated together. Moisten the powder with a sufficient quantity of a menstruum prepared by mixing the Alcohol with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and allow it to macerate, in a covered vessel, for twenty-four hours. Then transfer it to a small percolator, and pour on the remainder of the menstruum. Allow the percolation to proceed slowly, and then follow up the menstruum by Water, until *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained. To this add the Wine of Ipecac, and afterwards the Sugar, and dissolve the latter by agitation. Finally, add enough Water, previously passed through the percolator, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents about 3½ grains of Asarum.

359. SYRUPUS CALCII CHLORHYDROPHOSPHATIS.

Syrup of Calcium Chlorhydrophosphate.

Syrup of Chlorhydrophosphate of Lime.

Precipitated Calcium Phosphate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Spirit of Lemon (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.),	
Water,	
Syrup (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Precipitated Calcium Phosphate with *thirty* (30) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and dissolve it with the aid of Hydrochloric Acid, avoiding an excess. Then add the Spirit of Lemon, filter the liquid, and wash the filter with a mixture of *thirty* (30) *cubic centimeters*, each, of Water and of Syrup. Lastly, add enough Syrup to the filtrate, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Calcium Phosphate.

360. SYRUPUS CALCII ET SODII HYPOPHOSPHITUM.

Syrup of Calcium and Sodium Hypophosphites.

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime and Soda.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Citric Acid, *one and one-half grammes*	1.5 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the two Hypophosphites and the Citric Acid in *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, filter the solution, add the Sugar to the filtrate, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the product, after the Sugar has been dissolved by agitation, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains, each, of Calcium Hypophosphite and Sodium Hypophosphite.

361. SYRUPUS CALCII HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Syrup of Calcium Hypophosphite.

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Citric Acid, *one and one-half grammes*	1.5 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Calcium Hypophosphite and the Citric Acid in *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, filter the solution, add the Sugar to the filtrate, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the product, after the Sugar has been dissolved by agitation, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Calcium Hypophosphite.

362. SYRUPUS CALCII IODIDI.

Syrup of Calcium Iodide.

Iodine, *seventy-six grammes*	76 Gm.
Iron Wire, fine, bright, and finely cut, *twenty-eight grammes*	28 Gm.
Precipitated Calcium Carbonate, *thirty-four grammes*	34 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred grammes*	700 Gm.
Distilled Water,	
Syrup (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Iron Wire with *fifty-seven* (57) *grammes* of the Iodine and *one hundred and eighty-five* (185) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and apply a gentle heat, until the Iodine is combined, and the liquid has acquired a greenish color. Filter the liquid through a small filter into a flask containing the remainder of the Iodine, wash the filter with *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and heat the solution gently, taking care that no iodine is lost by evaporation. Heat *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water in a capacious capsule to boiling, and add to it small alternate portions, first of the Precipitated Calcium Carbonate, and then of the solution of Iodide of Iron, in small portions at a time, stirring briskly and waiting until the violence of the reaction moderates before adding a fresh portion. From time to time, add a little Distilled Water, to replace that lost by evaporation. When all the Iron solution has been added, continue heating the mixture until it is quietly boiling, then filter it through a wetted filter, and wash the latter with enough Distilled Water to make the product, when cold, measure *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters*. In this dissolve the Sugar by agitation, then make up the volume with Syrup to *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and strain, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains about 5 grains of Calcium Iodide.

363. SYRUPUS CALCII LACTOPHOSPHATIS CUM FERRO.

Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate with Iron.

Syrup of Lactophosphate of Lime with Iron.

Lactate of Iron, *eight and one-half grammes*	8.5 Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *eight and one-half grammes*	8.5 Gm.
Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Lactate of Iron and Potassium Citrate in the Water with the aid of heat, and add enough Syrup of Calcium Lactophosphate to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains ½ grain of Lactate of Iron and about ¼ grain of Calcium Lactate (or about ⅜ grain of so-called Calcium Lactophosphate).

364. SYRUPUS CHONDRI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Chondrus.

Compound Syrup of Irish Moss.

Irish Moss, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Fluid Extract of Ipecac (U. S. P.), *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Squill (U. S. P.), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Senega (U. S. P.), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Camphorated Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *twenty-eight cubic centimeters*	28 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Sugar, *six hundred and fifty grammes*	650 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Macerate the Irish Moss in *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of Water until it is softened, then heat it on a boiling water-bath for fifteen minutes, strain it through flannel, without pressure, and wash the flannel and contents with *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of hot Water. Mix the Fluid Extracts and Tincture with the Purified Talcum and *three hundred and twenty-five* (325) *cubic centimeters* of Water, shake the mixture frequently and thoroughly during half an hour, and then filter it through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear. Mix the mucilage of Irish Moss with the filtrate, then add the Sugar, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the product, after the Sugar has been dissolved by agitation, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

365. SYRUPUS CINNAMOMI.

Syrup of Cinnamon.

Cinnamon (Cassia), in moderately coarse powder, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Alcohol, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50 Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred grammes*	700 Gm.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Alcohol with *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of Cinnamon Water, moisten the Cinnamon with a sufficient quantity of this menstruum and allow it to macerate for about two hours. Then transfer it to a small percolator, and percolate, in the usual manner, using first the remainder of the menstruum above directed, and afterwards, Cinnamon Water. Collect the first *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of the percolate separately, and dissolve in it the Sugar. Then collect an additional quantity of percolate and add it to the Syrup, so as to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical with that official in the Germ. Pharm.

366. SYRUPUS CODEINÆ.

Syrup of Codeine.

Codeine Sulphate, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.

Reduce the Codeine Sulphate to a fine powder and dissolve it in the Syrup previously warmed.

A fluidrachm of this preparation contains about one-half (½) grain of Codeine Sulphate.

Note.—The *Syrupus Codeini* of the French Pharmacopœia is a weaker preparation, containing only about ⅛ grain of Codeine (alkaloid) in a fluidrachm.

367. SYRUPUS COFFEÆ.

Syrup of Coffee.

Coffee, roasted, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred and fifty grammes*	750 Gm.
Water	a sufficient quantity.

Introduce the Coffee, reduced to a moderately coarse powder, into a suitable vessel; pour upon it *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Water, then cover it well, and boil for five minutes. Allow it to become cold, keeping the vessel well covered; strain off the liquid and pass enough Water through the strainer to make the strained liquid, when cold, measure *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters.* In this dissolve the Sugar, by agitation, without heat, and strain through muslin.

Note.—It is recommended that a mixture of equal parts of the commercial varieties of Coffee, known as "Java" and "Mocha," be employed for this purpose. The coffee may also be exhausted by percolation, but special arrangements are then necessary to maintain the menstruum at the proper temperature.

368. SYRUPUS ERIODICTYI AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Syrup of Eriodictyon.

Aromatic Syrup of Yerba Santa. Syrupus Corrigens.

Fluid Extract of Eriodictyon (U. S P.), *thirty-two cubic centimeters*	32 Cc.
Solution of Potassa (U. S. P.), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Oil of Sassafras, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Lemon, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Oil of Cloves, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Alcohol, *thirty-two cubic centimeters*	32 Cc.
Sugar, *eight hundred grammes*	800 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract of Eriodictyon and Solution of Potassa, then add *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters* of Water previously mixed with the Compound Tincture of Cardamom, and afterwards add the Oils dissolved in the Alcohol. Shake the mixture thoroughly, then filter it, and pour enough Water through the filter to obtain *three hundred and seventy-five* (375) *cubic centimeters* of filtrate. Pour this upon the Sugar contained in a bottle, and dissolve it by placing the bottle in hot water, frequently agitating. Lastly, cool the product and add enough Water, passed through the filter previously used, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—This preparation is chiefly intended as a vehicle, for disguising the taste of quinine or of other bitter substances. (Compare F. 60.)

369. SYRUPUS FERRI ARSENATIS.

Syrup of Arsenate of Iron.

Sodium Arsenate (U. S. P.), dried to a constant weight at a heat not exceeding 149° C. (300° F.), *forty centigrammes* . .	0.40 Gm.
Citrate of Iron (U. S. P.), *thirty-five centigrammes*	0.35 Gm.
Water, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Arsenate and Citrate of Iron in the Water, contained in a test-tube, by the aid of heat. Then mix the solution with enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains about $\frac{1}{60}$ *grain of Arsenate of Iron* (*ferric*).

Note.—Care should be taken to select perfectly formed crystals of Sodium Arsenate, which must then be dried completely at 100° C. (212° F.), and the quantity required for the above formula must be weighed from the *dried* salt. It is advisable to dry a fresh quantity of the salt each time the above Syrup is to be prepared.

370. SYRUPUS FERRI BROMIDI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Syrup of Bromide of Iron.

A syrupy liquid containing 10 per cent. of Ferrous Bromide ($FeBr_2$, 215.4).

Iron, in the form of fine wire, and cut into small pieces, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Bromine, *seventy-five grammes*	75 Gm.
Sugar, in coarse powder, *six hundred grammes*	600 Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1000 Gm.

Introduce the Iron into a flask of thin glass of suitable capacity, add to it *two hundred* (200) *grammes* of Distilled Water and afterwards

the Bromine. Shake the mixture occasionally, until the reaction ceases and the solution has acquired a green color and has lost the odor of Bromine. Place the Sugar in a porcelain capsule and filter the Solution of Bromide of Iron into the Sugar. Rinse the flask and Iron wire with *ninety* (90) *grammes* of Distilled Water and pass the washings through the filter into the Sugar. Stir the mixture with a porcelain or wooden spatula, heat it to the boiling point on a sand-bath, and, having strained the Syrup through linen into a tared bottle, add enough Distilled Water to make the product weigh *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*. Lastly, shake the bottle and transfer its contents to small vials, which should be completely filled, securely corked, and kept in a place accessible to daylight.

371. SYRUPUS FERRI CITRO-IODIDI.

Syrup of Citro-Iodide of Iron.

Tasteless Syrup of Iodide of Iron.

Iodine, *fifty-nine grammes*	59	Gm.
Iron Wire, fine, bright, and finely cut, *twenty-eight and one-half grammes*	28.5	Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *eighty-eight grammes*	88	Gm.
Sugar, *six hundred and fifty grammes*	650	Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Mix the Iron with *one hundred and fifty* (150) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water in a flask, add *forty-five* (45) *grammes* of the Iodine, apply a gentle heat and set aside until the Iodine is combined and the solution has acquired a green color. Then heat the contents of the flask to boiling, filter the liquid, and wash the filter with *thirty* (30) *cubic centimeters* of warm Distilled Water. Add to the filtrate the remaining *fourteen* (14) *grammes* of Iodine, and, as soon as solution has been effected, mix with the Potassium Citrate previously dissolved in *one hundred* (100) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and agitate the liquid until it has assumed a green color. Pour this upon the Sugar contained in a bottle, agitate until solution has been effected, and when the liquid is cold, add enough Distilled Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains an amount of Iron, corresponding to about 3.6 grains of Ferric Iodide.

Note.—The official *Syrupus Ferri Iodidi* contains about 8 grains of *ferrous iodide* (protiodide of iron) in each fluidrachm. The above preparation contains the iron in the *ferric* condition.

372. SYRUPUS FERRI ET MANGANI IODIDI.

Syrup of Iodide of Iron and Manganese.

Iodine, *eighty-one and one-half grammes*	81.5 Gm.
Iron Wire, fine, bright, and finely cut, *twenty-six and one-half grammes*	26.5 Gm.
Manganese Sulphate, *twenty-six and one-half grammes*	26.5 Gm.
Potassium Iodide, *thirty-one and one-half grammes*	31.5 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775 Gm.
Distilled Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Iron with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water in a flask, add the Iodine, and prepare a solution of ferrous iodide, in the usual manner, aiding the process, if necessary, by heating the contents of the flask, at first gently, and finally to boiling. Filter the liquid, through a small filter, directly upon the Sugar, contained in a suitable bottle. Dissolve the Manganese Sulphate in *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Distilled Water, and the Potassium Iodide in *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Diluted Alcohol, mix the two solutions, and filter into the same bottle which contains the Sugar and the Iron solution. Wash the filter with *thirty* (30) *cubic centimeters* of cold Distilled Water, receiving the washings in the same bottle. Agitate until the Sugar is dissolved, and, if necessary, strain. Finally, make up the volume with Distilled Water to *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains about 6 grains of Iodide of Iron (ferrous) and 3 grains of Manganese Iodide.

373. SYRUPUS FERRI HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Syrup of Hypophosphite of Iron.

Hypophosphite of Iron, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Orange Flower Water, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Hypophosphite of Iron, with the aid of the Potassium Citrate, in the Orange Flower Water, and add enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Hypophosphite of Iron (ferric).

374. SYRUPUS FERRI LACTOPHOSPHATIS.

Syrup of Lactophosphate of Iron.

Lactate of Iron, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Phosphoric Acid (85 %, U. S. P.)	a sufficient quantity.
Water, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Lactate of Iron in the Water with the aid of a sufficient quantity of Phosphoric Acid, avoiding an excess, and add enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains 1 grain of Lactate of Iron, or about 1½ grains of so-called Lactophosphate of Iron.

375. SYRUPUS FERRI PROTOCHLORIDI.

Syrup of Protochloride of Iron.

Syrup of Ferrous Chloride.

Solution of Protochloride of Iron (F. 222), *fifty cubic centimeters*	50 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Orange Flower Water, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Solution of Protochloride of Iron with the Glycerin and Orange Flower Water, and add enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains about 1 grain of Protochloride of Iron (ferrous chloride).

376. SYRUPUS FERRI SACCHARATI SOLUBILIS.

Syrup of Soluble Saccharated Iron.

Syrupus Ferri Oxydati Solubilis (Germ. Pharm.). *Syrup of Saccharated Oxide of Iron. Syrup of Soluble Oxide of Iron.*

1. Solution of Chloride of Iron (U. S. P.), *eighty grammes*	80	Gm.
Soda (U. S. P.), *thirty-two and one-half grammes*	32.5	Gm.
Solution of Soda (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity.		
Sugar, *three hundred grammes*	300	Gm.
Distilled Water,		
Syrup (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand grammes	1000	Gm.

Dissolve the Soda in *two hundred and ten* (210) *cubic centimeters* of Water; add this solution to the Solution of Chloride of Iron previously mixed with *seventy* (70) *grammes* of Syrup, and set the mixture aside, during twenty-four hours, in a dark place. Then pour the clear liquid slowly into *sixteen hundred* (1600) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Distilled Water, continue the boiling for a few minutes, and then set the mixture aside during one day, in a dark place, so that it may become clear

by settling. Withdraw the supernatant liquid by means of a siphon, then wash the residue again with *sixteen hundred* (1600) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Distilled Water, by decantation. Transfer the magma to a wetted strainer, and wash it with hot Distilled Water, until this runs off colorless, but so that the mass on the strainer still retains a moderately strong alkaline reaction. Then allow the excess of liquid to drain off, transfer the moist magma to a tared porcelain capsule, add the Sugar, and heat it on a water-bath, with exclusion of daylight, during two hours, replacing from time to time any Water lost by evaporation, and adding, if necessary, Solution of Soda, drop by drop, until the magma is entirely dissolved. Lastly, add enough Syrup to make the product weigh *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*, and transfer the product to bottles, which should be completely filled, and stored in a cool and dark place.

One hundred grains, or about 75 minims, of this Syrup represent approximately 1 grain of metallic Iron.

Note.—The above process is based upon that of the Germ. Pharm. (1st edition). The formula given by the second edition of this work presupposes the keeping in stock of a dry "Ferrum Oxydatum Saccharatum Solubile" (Saccharated Oxide of Iron), representing 3 per cent. of metallic iron. When this is available, the *Syrup of Soluble Saccharated Iron* may also be prepared by the following formula:

2. Saccharated Oxide of Iron,
Syrup,
Water, each . . . . . equal parts.

Dissolve the Saccharated Oxide of Iron in the mixed liquids.

377. SYRUPUS GLYCYRRHIZÆ.

Syrup of Glycyrrhiza.

Syrup of Liquorice.

Pure Extract of Glycyrrhiza (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Sugar, *six hundred and fifty grammes*	650 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Pure Extract of Glycyrrhiza in *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, add the Sugar, dissolve it by agitation, and strain. Then add the Glycerin, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents about 30 grains of Glycyrrhiza.

378. SYRUPUS HYPOPHOSPHITUM COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Compound Hypophosphites.

Calcium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35	Gm.
Potassium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Sodium Hypophosphite, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Hypophosphite of Iron, *two and one-fourth grammes*	2.25	Gm.
Manganese Hypophosphite, *two and one-fourth grammes*	2.25	Gm.
Potassium Citrate, *five grammes*	5	Gm.
Citric Acid, *two grammes*	2	Gm.
Quinine Hydrochlorate, *one and one-eighth grammes*	1.125	Gm.
Tincture of Nux Vomica (U. S. P.), *twenty-two cubic centimeters*	22	Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775	Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Rub the Hypophosphites of Iron and of Manganese with the Potassium Citrate and Citric Acid to powder, add *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and warm the mixture a few minutes until a clear greenish solution is obtained. Introduce the other Hypophosphites and the Quinine Hydrochlorate, previously triturated together, into a graduated bottle, next add the Sugar, the Iron and Manganese solution first prepared, the Tincture of Nux Vomica, and lastly, enough Water to make up the volume, as soon as the Sugar is saturated by the liquid, to *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Agitate, until solution has been effected, and strain, if necessary.

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Calcium Hypophosphite, 1 grain, each, of Potassium and Sodium Hypophosphites, ⅛ grain, each, of the Hypophosphites of Iron and of Manganese, $\frac{1}{16}$ grain of Quinine Hydrochlorate, and 1¼ minims of Tincture of Nux Vomica.

Note.—This Syrup should not be confounded with the official *Syrupus Hypophosphitum* (Syrup of the Hypophosphites). It is not intended to be perfectly clear, and should be shaken before using.

379. SYRUPUS IPECACUANHÆ ET OPII.

Syrup of Ipecac and Opium.

Syrup of Dover's Powder.

Fluid Extract of Ipecac (U. S. P.), *eight and one-half cubic centimeters*	8.5	Cc.
Tincture of Deodorized Opium (U. S. P.), *eighty-five cubic centimeters*	85	Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775	Gm.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extract and Tincture with *three hundred and fifty* (350) *cubic centimeters* of Cinnamon Water, and filter the liquid; to this add the Sugar, and enough Cinnamon Water to make the product, after the Sugar has been dissolved by agitation, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 5 grains of Dover's Powder, or ½ grain, each, of Ipecac and Opium.

Note.—In place of the above directed quantities of Fluid Extract of Ipecac and Tincture of Deodorized Opium, *eighty-five* (85) *cubic centimeters* of the official *Tinctura Ipecacuanhæ et Opii* may be taken.

380. SYRUPUS MANNÆ.

Syrup of Manna.

Manna, in flakes, *one hundred and twenty five grammes*	125 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775 Gm.
Alcohol, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Manna in *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of hot Water, add the Alcohol, set the liquid aside for twelve hours in a moderately warm place, and filter. Dissolve the Sugar in the filtrate, with the aid of a gentle heat, allow the Syrup to cool, and add enough Water, passed through the filter previously used, to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—The product is approximately of the same strength as that which is official in the Germ. Pharm.

381. SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Morphine.

Fluid Extract of Ipecac (U. S. P.), *two cubic centimeters* . . .	2	Cc.
Fluid Extract of Senega (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100	Cc.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *sixteen cubic centimeters.*	16	Cc.
Morphine Sulphate, *fifty-five centigrammes*	0.55	Gm.
Oil of Sassafras, *one cubic centimeter*	1	Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Morphine Sulphate in about *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of Syrup, then add the Fluid Extracts and the Oil of Sassafras, and lastly, enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Mix the whole thoroughly by shaking.

Note.—In some sections of the country, this preparation is dispensed, when Pectoral Syrup or Jackson's Cough Syrup is demanded or ordered. As the for-

mula differs too much from that originally used by Dr. Jackson (see Note to F. 384), it is recommended that the above preparation be dispensed only when it is designated by the title above given.

382. SYRUPUS MORPHINÆ SULPHATIS.

Syrup of Morphine Sulphate.

Syrupus Morphinæ. Syrup of Morphine.

1. **Morphine Sulphate,** *two and two-tenths grammes*	2.2 Gm.
Water, hot, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Morphine Sulphate in the hot Water, and add enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains ⅛ grain of Morphine Sulphate.

Note.—This preparation is in considerable use in the Southern States. It should, however, never be dispensed in prescriptions, unless it is known to be the preparation intended, or unless it is designated as that of the National Formulary (N. F.).

When *Syrup of Morphine* is prescribed without any such specific designation or knowledge, it is recommended that the corresponding, but weaker preparation of the French Pharm. be dispensed. The official title of this is *Sirop de Chlorhydrate de Morphine* (or *Sirop de Morphine*).

This may be prepared approximately of the strength required by the Codex, as follows:

2. **Morphine Hydrochlorate,** *seven decigrammes*	0.7 Gm.
Water, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Morphine Hydrochlorate in the Water, and add enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains about $\frac{1}{3}$ grain of Morphine Hydrochlorate.

383. SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS.

Syrup of Poppy.

1. **Tincture of Poppy** (F. 416), *eight hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	875 Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Evaporate the Tincture of Poppy, on a water-bath, at a gentle heat, until its volume is reduced to *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters.* In this dissolve the Sugar with a gentle heat, strain, and when the Syrup is cold, add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Note.—The product is practically identical with the *Syrupus Papaveris* of the Brit. Pharm. The corresponding preparation of the Germ. Pharm. (*Syrupus Papaveris*, or *Syrupus Diacodii*) is much weaker, and may be prepared as follows:

2. Tincture of Poppy (F. 416), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters* . . . . . 125 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *eight hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters.* 875 Cc.

Mix them.

384. SYRUPUS PECTORALIS.

Pectoral Syrup.

Jackson's Pectoral (or *Cough*) *Syrup.*

Morphine Hydrochlorate, *fifty-five centigrammes*	0.55 Gm.
Oil of Sassafras, *one-half cubic centimeter*	0.5 Cc.
Syrup of Acacia (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Morphine Hydrochlorate in about *sixty* (60) *cubic centimeters* of the Syrup, add the Oil of Sassafras, and enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains $\frac{1}{32}$ grain of Morphine Hydrochlorate.

Note.—The original formula of Dr. Samuel Jackson's Cough Syrup was as follows: Sassafras Pith, 60 grains; Acacia, 1 ounce; Sugar, 28 av. ounces; Muriate of Morphine, 8 grains; Water, enough to make 32 fluidounces. The Sassafras Pith was afterwards uniformly replaced by Oil of Sassafras, and the other constituents of the Syrup have been more or less altered, so that a number of different formulas are in vogue in different sections of the country. It is recommended that the above be followed, if possible, for the sake of uniformity. (See Note to F. 381).

385. SYRUPUS PHOSPHATUM COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of the Phosphates.

Chemical Food.

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate, *thirty-five grammes* . . .	35 Gm.
Soluble Ferric Phosphate (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Ammonium Phosphate, *seventeen and one-half grammes* . .	17.5 Gm.
Potassium Bicarbonate, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Sodium Bicarbonate, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Citric Acid, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Glycerin, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Phosphoric Acid (50 %), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Orange Flower Water, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Tincture of Cudbear (F. 418), *sixteen cubic centimeters* . . .	16 Cc.
Sugar, *five hundred and twenty-five grammes*	525 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Precipitated Calcium Carbonate with the Potassium and Sodium Bicarbonates, the Citric Acid, Glycerin, and Orange Flower Water, and gradually add the Phosphoric Acid, stirring until solution has been effected. Dissolve the Ferric Phosphate and the Ammonium Phosphate in *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of hot Water, cool, and add the solution to that previously prepared. Filter the whole through a pellet of absorbent cotton placed in the neck of a funnel, and receive the filtrate in a graduated bottle containing the Sugar. Agitate until the latter is dissolved, then add the Tincture of Cudbear, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm contains about 2 grains of Calcium Phosphate, 1 grain, each, of the Phosphates of Iron and of Ammonium, and smaller quantities of Potassium and Sodium Phosphates.

Note.—Phosphoric Acid (50 %) may be made by adding *seventy* (70) *grammes* of Distilled Water to *one hundred* (100) *grammes* of Phosphoric Acid (U. S. P.), which contains 85 %, by weight, of absolute Orthophosphoric Acid (H_3PO_4).

386. SYRUPUS PINI STROBI COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of White Pine.

White Pine Bark (Pinus Strobus), *seventy-five grammes* . . .	75	Gm.
Wild Cherry Bark, *seventy-five grammes*	75	Gm.
Spikenard Root, *ten grammes*	10	Gm.
Balm of Gilead Buds, *ten grammes*	10	Gm.
Sanguinaria Root, *eight grammes*	8	Gm.
Sassafras Bark, *seven grammes*	7	Gm.
Morphine Sulphate, *one-half gramme*	0.5	Gm.
Chloroform, *six cubic centimeters*	6	Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred and fifty grammes*	750	Gm.
Alcohol,		
Water,		
Syrup (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Reduce the vegetable drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, moisten the powder with a menstruum composed of 1 volume of Alcohol and 3 volumes of Water, and macerate for 12 hours. Then percolate with the same menstruum until *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of tincture have been obtained, in which dissolve the Sugar and the Morphine Sulphate; lastly, add the Chloroform, and sufficient Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and strain.

387. SYRUPUS RHAMNI CATHARTICÆ.

Syrup of Rhamnus Cathartica.

Syrup of Buckthorn Berries. Syrupus Spinæ Cervinæ.

Sugar, *eight hundred grammes*	800	Gm.
Fermented Juice of Buckthorn Berries, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Sugar in *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of the Juice, with the aid of a gentle heat, allow the Syrup to cool, then add enough of the Juice to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and strain, if necessary.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical with that official in the *Germ. Pharm.* The species of Buckthorn to be used is the *Rhamnus cathartica* Linné, native of Europe, and naturalized, to some extent, in the U. S. If the fresh berries cannot be obtained, the imported fermented juice may be used in preparing the Syrup.

388. SYRUPUS RHEI ET POTASSII COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Rhubarb and Potassa.

Neutralizing Cordial.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half cubic centimeters*	17.5 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Hydrastis (U. S. P.), *eight and one-half cubic centimeters*	8.5 Cc.
Potassium Carbonate, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Tincture of Cinnamon (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Spirit of Peppermint (U. S. P.), *eight cubic centimeters*	8 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Carbonate in the Syrup, and add the solution to the Fluid Extracts, Tincture and Spirit, previously mixed with *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Diluted Alcohol. Mix well, add enough Diluted Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter, if necessary.

389. SYRUPUS RUBI AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Syrup of Blackberry.

Rubus (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Cinnamon, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Nutmeg, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Cloves, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Allspice, *eight grammes*	8 Gm.
Sugar, *six hundred and fifty grammes*	650 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), **Blackberry Juice**, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the Rubus (Blackberry Root) and the Aromatics to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, and percolate it, in the usual manner, with the Diluted Alcohol, until *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centi-*

meters of percolate are obtained. To this add *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters* of Blackberry Juice, and dissolve the Sugar in the liquid by agitation. Lastly, add enough Blackberry Juice to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

390. SYRUPUS SANGUINARIÆ.

Syrup of Sanguinaria.

Syrup of Bloodroot.

Sanguinaria, in No. 20 powder, *two hundred and twenty-five grammes*	225 Gm.
Acetic Acid (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Sugar, *eight hundred grammes*	800 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Acetic Acid with *three hundred and seventy-five* (375) *cubic centimeters* of Water, moisten the Sanguinaria with a sufficient quantity of this menstruum, and allow it to macerate for two hours. Then pack it in a glass percolator, and percolate in the usual manner, first with the remainder of the menstruum previously prepared, and afterwards with Water, until *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained, or until the Sanguinaria is practically exhausted. Evaporate the percolate, at a moderate heat, to *four hundred and fifty* (450) *cubic centimeters.* In this dissolve the Sugar with a gentle heat, if necessary, and add enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 13 grains of Sanguinaria.

391. SYRUPUS SENNÆ AROMATICUS.

Aromatic Syrup of Senna.

Senna, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125	Gm.
Jalap, *fifty grammes*	50	Gm.
Rhubarb, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5	Gm.
Cinnamon, *four grammes*	4	Gm.
Cloves, *four grammes*	4	Gm.
Nutmeg, *two grammes*	2	Gm.
Oil of Lemon, *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5	Cc.
Sugar, *seven hundred and fifty grammes*	750	Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately fine (No. 50) powder, add to it the Oil of Lemon, and percolate it, in the usual manner, with Diluted

Alcohol. Remove the first *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of the percolate, and dissolve in this the Sugar, with the aid of a gentle heat, if necessary, but avoiding loss of alcohol by evaporation. Allow the solution to cool, collect a further portion of percolate, and add it to the Syrup, so as to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 7½ grains of Senna, 3 grains of Jalap, and 1 grain of Rhubarb, with aromatics.

392. SYRUPUS SENNÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Senna.

Fluid Extract of Senna (U. S. P.), *one hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	135 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Frangula (U. S. P.), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Oil of Gaultheria, *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Alcohol, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Oil of Gaultheria in the Alcohol, and add this to the mixed Fluid Extracts. Then add enough Syrup to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and mix by agitation.

Each fluidrachm represents 8 grains of Senna, 2 grains of Rhubarb, and 2 grains of Frangula.

393. SYRUPUS SODII HYPOPHOSPHITIS.

Syrup of Sodium Hypophosphite.

Sodium Hypophosphite, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Citric Acid, *one and one-half grammes*	1.5 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred and seventy-five grammes*	775 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Hypophosphite and the Citric Acid in *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and filter the solution. In this dissolve the Sugar by agitation, and pass enough Water through the filter, to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains 2 grains of Sodium Hypophosphite.

394. SYRUPUS STILLINGIÆ COMPOSITUS.

Compound Syrup of Stillingia.

Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia (F. 176), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Sugar, *seven hundred grammes*	700 Gm.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia with the Purified Talcum, and afterwards with *two hundred and seventy-five* (275) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and shake them together thoroughly. Then pour the mixture upon a wetted filter, add the Sugar to the filtrate, and pass enough Water through the filter to make the product, after the Sugar has been dissolved by agitation, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 15 minims of Compound Fluid Extract of Stillingia (*see F. 176*).

395. TALCUM PURIFICATUM.

Purified Talcum.

Talcum, in fine powder	100 parts.
Hydrochloric Acid	15 parts.
Water	a sufficient quantity.

Mix *five hundred* (500) *parts* of boiling Water with the Talcum, gradually add *ten* (10) *parts* of the Hydrochloric Acid, and boil the mixture during fifteen minutes. Then allow the suspended Talcum to subside, pour off the supernatant liquid, and boil the residue again with *five hundred* (500) *parts* of Water mixed with the remainder of the Hydrochloric Acid. Again allow the mixture to become clear by settling, pour off the supernatant liquid, and wash the residue with Water, by repeated decantation, until a portion of the wash-water, filtered and placed in a test-tube, ceases to produce a precipitate with test-solution of silver nitrate acidified with nitric acid. Then transfer the magma to a close linen or muslin strainer, allow it to drain, and dry it by heat.

Note.—Purified Talcum is used as an aid in filtering turbid liquids containing finely-divided matters in suspension, which are apt to pass through the filter, or to stop up its pores.

396. TINCTURÆ.

Tinctures.

General Process.—All Tinctures, for which no working formula is provided by the U. S. Pharmacopœia, the National Formulary, or

some other work of authority, and the strength of which is not otherwise specified by the prescriber, should be prepared in the following proportions:

The Drug, properly comminuted, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes* . . . . . **125 Gm.**
The Menstruum, enough to make *one thousand cubic centimeters* . . . . . **1000 Cc.**

Note.—The choice of the menstruum will depend upon the nature of the drug, and in some cases upon the uses to which the Tincture is to be applied. In general, it may be stated that, if the useful constituents are soluble in alcohol, and but slightly or not at all soluble in water, strong alcohol should be used as a menstruum. Whenever it is possible, and consistent with the intended use of the preparation, the alcoholic strength of the menstruum should be made to approach that of Diluted Alcohol, the object being not only to exhaust the Drug of all its useful constituents, but also to retain them in solution.

If the drug is fibrous and can be dried and powdered without injury or loss of useful constituents, percolation is preferable. If the drug is resinous, and partly or almost wholly soluble in the menstruum, or if it is fibrous and cannot well be powdered without undergoing injury, maceration should be resorted to. In the latter case, the drug, comminuted as much as possible, should be kept in contact with the full quantity of the menstruum for two weeks, or until the soluble matters are extracted, the liquid portion strained off, and the remainder of the tincture contained in the residue on the strainer carefully displaced by washing with a fresh portion of the menstruum until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of tincture are obtained for every *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *grammes* of drug used in the operation.

The preparation of Tinctures from Fluid Extracts, instead of from the original drugs themselves, is not recommended. In some special cases, however, when the crude drug is not accessible, or when a tincture, which is not at hand and otherwise unobtainable, is required for immediate use, it may be prepared, extemporaneously, from the corresponding fluid extract, provided that the latter is known to fully represent the active constituents of the drug which are intended to be contained in the tincture (see formulas 397, 422, 423).

397. TINCTURA ACONITI, FLEMING.

Fleming's Tincture of Aconite.

1. **Aconite** (root), in fine powder, *seven hundred grammes* . . . . **700 Gm.**
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity

To make one thousand cubic centimeters . . . . . **1000 Cc.**

Moisten the Aconite with enough Alcohol to render it distinctly damp and to maintain it so after twenty-four hours' maceration in a well covered vessel. Then pack it tightly in a percolator, and percolate it slowly, in the usual manner, with Alcohol, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of tincture are obtained.

Note.—This preparation is still prescribed by many physicians. It is recommended that their attention be directed to the official Fluid Extract and Tincture of Aconite, so that the above preparation may be gradually abandoned.

When this preparation is required for immediate use, and it is not otherwise available, it may be prepared in the following manner (see Note to F. 396):

2. Fluid Extract of Aconite (U. S. P.), *seventy cubic centimeters* .	70 Cc.
Alcohol, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.

Mix them.

398. TINCTURA AMARA.

Bitter Tincture.

Stomachic Tincture. Bitter Stomachic Drops. Stomach Drops.

Gentian, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Centaury, herb, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Bitter Orange Peel, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Orange Berries, *seventeen grammes*	17 Gm.
Zedoary, root, *seventeen grammes*	17 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, and percolate it, in the usual manner, with a mixture of *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol and *one* (1) *volume* of Water, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

Note.—Centaury is the herb of *Erythræa Centaurium* Persoon. Orange Berries are the unripe fruit of *Citrus vulgaris* Risso, collected while small. Zedoary is the rhizome of *Curcuma Zedoaria* Roscoe. The product obtained by the above formula is practically identical with that which is official in the Germ. Pharm.

399. TINCTURA ANTACRIDA.

Antacrid Tincture.

Dysmenorrhœa Mixture. Fenner's Guaiac Mixture.

Corrosive Chloride of Mercury, *five and one-half grammes* .	5.5	Gm.
Guaiac (U. S. P.), in fine powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125	Gm.
Canada Turpentine, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes* . .	125	Gm.
Oil of Sassafras, *thirty cubic centimeters*	30	Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Introduce the Guaiac and the Canada Turpentine into a flask, together with *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, cork the flask loosely, and heat the contents, on a water-bath, slowly to boiling. Then cool the flask, and filter the contents through a small filter. Dissolve the Corrosive Chloride of Mercury in *thirty*

(30) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, and add this solution, as well as the Oil of Sassafras, to the filtrate. Lastly, pass enough Alcohol through the filter to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm contains nearly ⅓ grain of Corrosive Chloride of Mercury.

Note.—The dose of this preparation is about 10 to 20 minims.

400. TINCTURA ANTIPERIODICA.

Antiperiodic Tincture.

Warburg's Tincture.

1. *Without Aloes.*

Rhubarb, *thirty-six grammes*	36 Gm.
Angelica, seed, *thirty-six grammes*	36 Gm.
Elecampane, *eighteen grammes*	18 Gm.
Saffron, *eighteen grammes*	18 Gm.
Fennel, *eighteen grammes*	18 Gm.
Gentian, *nine grammes*	9 Gm.
Zedoary, root, *nine grammes*	9 Gm.
Cubeb, *nine grammes*	9 Gm.
Myrrh, *nine grammes*	9 Gm.
White Agaric, *nine grammes*	9 Gm.
Camphor, *nine grammes*	9 Gm.
Quinine Sulphate, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make five thousand cubic centimeters	5000 Cc.

Reduce the fibrous vegetable drugs to a coarse (No. 20) powder, mix this with the Myrrh and Camphor, previously powdered, and digest the whole, during twelve hours, in a suitable, well-covered vessel, with *forty-two hundred and fifty* (4250) *cubic centimeters* of Diluted Alcohol, on a water-bath, avoiding, as much as possible, any loss of Alcohol by evaporation. Then strain off the liquid with pressure, dissolve the Quinine Sulphate in the strained liquid, with a gentle heat, if necessary, filter, and pass enough Diluted Alcohol, first through the strainer and then through the filter, to make the product measure *five thousand* (5000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidounce contains 10 grains of Quinine Sulphate.

Note.—This preparation, made *without Aloes*, is intended to serve as a stock-tincture, from which the regular "Warburg's Tincture" is to be made, when required. "Warburg's Tincture without Aloes" is also often prescribed or asked for, and in this case the above preparation is to be dispensed.

The original formula directed by Dr Warburg contained the old *Confectio Damocratis* as one of the ingredients. This is a very complex preparation, many of the constituents of which are unobtainable at the present day. It has, therefore, been omitted.

2. *With Aloes.*

Extract of Aloes (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes* . 17.5 Gm.
Antiperiodic Tincture, without Aloes, *one thousand cubic centimeters* . . . . . 1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Extract in the Tincture.

Note.—When "Warburg's Tincture," without any further specification, is ordered, this preparation (containing Aloes) is to be dispensed.

401. TINCTURA AROMATICA.

Aromatic Tincture.

Cinnamon (Cassia), *eighty-five grammes* . . . . . 85 Gm.
Ginger, *thirty-six grammes* . . . . . 36 Gm.
Galangal, root, *eighteen grammes* . . . . . 18 Gm.
Cloves, *eighteen grammes* . . . . . 18 Gm.
Cardamom, *eighteen grammes* . . . . . 18 Gm.
Alcohol,
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity

To make one thousand cubic centimeters . . . . . 1000 Cc.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, and percolate it, in the usual manner, with a mixture of *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol and *one* (1) *volume* of Water, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical with that which is official in the Germ. Pharm. Galangal is the root of *Alpinia officinarum* Hance.

402. TINCTURA CAPSICI ET MYRRHÆ.

Tincture of Capsicum and Myrrh.

Hot Drops.

Capsicum, in No. 20 powder, *thirty-two grammes* . . . . . 32 Gm.
Myrrh, in moderately coarse powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes* . . . . . 125 Gm.
Alcohol,
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity

To make one thousand cubic centimeters . . . . . 1000 Cc.

Mix the powders with an equal bulk of clean, fine sand, and percolate them, in the usual manner, with a mixture of *nine* (9) *volumes* of Alcohol, and *one* (1) *volume* of Water, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

Note.—This preparation is known in some parts of this country by the old Thompsonian name "Number six."

403. TINCTURA CINCHONÆ DETANNATA.

Detannated Tincture of Cinchona.

Fluid Extract of Cinchona (U. S. P.), *one hundred and eighty-five cubic centimeters*	185 Cc.
Alcohol, *five hundred cubic centimeters*	500 Cc.
Solution of Tersulphate of Iron (U. S. P.), *three hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	375 Cc.
Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *three hundred and seventy-five cubic centimeters*	375 Cc.
Water,	
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

To the Water of Ammonia, diluted with *fifteen hundred* (1500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, gradually add the Solution of Tersulphate of Iron, previously diluted with *twenty-five hundred* (2500) *cubic centimeters* of Water, under constant stirring. Pour this mixture, containing Ferric Hydrate as a precipitate, upon a wet muslin strainer (which has been tared, after having been wetted and deprived of the excess of water by moderate pressure), and when the liquid has drained off, return the precipitate to the vessel, and mix it intimately with about *four thousand* (4000) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Again drain it on the strainer, transfer it once more to the vessel, and treat it as before. Finally drain and press the precipitate on the strainer until it weighs *five hundred* (500) *grammes*.

Mix the Fluid Extract of Cinchona with *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, and add the Ferric Hydrate previously prepared. Agitate the mixture frequently, until the tincture is deprived of tannin, which may be known by the absence of a blackish-green color when a small portion of the clear tincture is treated with a drop or two of tincture of chloride of iron. Insert a plug of absorbent cotton into a suitable percolator, and introduce the mixture. As soon as the liquid has disappeared from the surface, pour on enough Diluted Alcohol to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical, in strength of Cinchona (without the tannin), with the official *Tinctura Cinchonæ*.

404. TINCTURA CONII.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Tincture of Conium.

Conium (fruit), in No. 30 powder, *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1000 Gm.

Moisten the powder with *fifty* (50) *grammes* of Diluted Alcohol, previously mixed with the Diluted Hydrochloric Acid, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it moderately in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour Diluted Alcohol upon it until *one thousand* (1000) *grammes* of Tincture are obtained.

405. TINCTURA COTO.

Tincture of Coto.

Coto bark, bruised, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes* . . .	125 Gm.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Macerate the Coto with *eight hundred and fifty* (850) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol during seven days; then pour off the liquid, press the residue, and filter the united liquids through paper. Lastly, wash the residue transferred to the filter with enough Alcohol to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—Coto bark is derived from an undetermined tree, probably belonging to the natural order Lauraceæ, and is obtained from Bolivia. There are two varieties known, one as "Coto," and the other as "Paracoto" bark. True Coto bark is, at times, difficult to obtain in the market, and the Paracoto bark is then frequently substituted for it. While they possess some useful properties in common, yet they differ materially in other respects. Hence, the Paracoto bark should not be substituted for the true Coto bark.

406. TINCTURA FERRI CHLORIDI ÆTHEREA.

Ethereal Tincture of Chloride of Iron.

Bestucheff's Tincture. Lamotte's Drops.

Solution of Chloride of Iron (U. S. P.), *forty-five cubic centimeters*	45 Cc.
Ether (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Solution of Chloride of Iron with *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, add the Ether, and lastly, enough Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Introduce the Tincture into bottles made of white (flint) glass, which should not be entirely filled. Cork them tightly and expose them to the rays of the sun, until the Tincture has been completely decolorized. Then remove the bottles to a shady place, and open them occasionally, until the contents have again assumed a yellow color. Lastly, transfer the tincture to bottles, which should be well stoppered and kept in a cool and dark place.

Each fluidrachm represents about ½ grain of metallic Iron.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical with that which is official in the Germ. Pharm.

407. TINCTURA FERRI CITRO-CHLORIDI.

Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron.

Tasteless Tincture of Chloride of Iron. Tasteless Tincture of Iron.

Solution of Chloride of Iron (U. S. P.), *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Sodium Citrate, *four hundred and sixty grammes*	460 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and sixty cubic centimeters*	160 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Solution of Chloride of Iron with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and dissolve in this mixture the Sodium Citrate with the aid of a gentle heat. Then add the Alcohol, and when the solution has become cold, make up the volume with water to *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Set the product aside in a cold place for a few days, if convenient, so that the excess of saline matter may separate. Then filter, and pass enough cold Water through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluidrachm contains an amount of Iron equivalent to about 7½ grains of dry Chloride of Iron (ferric).

Note.—This preparation is practically identical in the strength of iron, but not in the quantity of alcohol, with the official *Tinctura Ferri Chloridi.*

408. TINCTURA FERRI POMATA.

Tincture of Ferrated Extract of Apples.

Tinctura Ferri Malatis Crudi. Tincture of Crude Malate of Iron.

Ferrated Extract of Apples (F. 156), *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Ferrated Extract of Apples in *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Cinnamon Water, add the Alcohol, filter, and pass enough Cinnamon Water through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about ⅜ grain of metallic Iron.

Note.—This preparation is practically identical with that official in the Germ. Pharm.

409. TINCTURA GUAIACI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Guaiac.

Dewees' Tincture of Guaiac.

Guaiac (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *six grammes*	6 Gm.
Pimenta, in moderately fine powder, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Pumice, in fine powder, *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Alcohol, *four hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	435 Cc.
Water, *four hundred and thirty-five cubic centimeters*	435 Cc.
Diluted Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Guaiac and Potassium Carbonate with the Pimenta and the Pumice, and afterwards gradually with the Alcohol. Next add slowly *four hundred and thirty-five* (435) *cubic centimeters* of cold Water and triturate the mixture thoroughly. Then filter, and pass enough Diluted Alcohol through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents 7½ grains of Guaiac.

410. TINCTURA IGNATIÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Tincture of Ignatia.

Ignatia, in No. 60 powder, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each	a sufficient quantity.

Mix Alcohol and Water in the proportion of *eight* (8) *parts* by weight of Alcohol to *one* (1) *part* of Water. Moisten the Powder with *ten* (10) *grammes* of the menstruum, and macerate for twenty-four hours; then pack it firmly in a cylindrical percolator, and gradually pour menstruum upon it, until the Ignatia is exhausted. Reserve the first *ninety* (90) *grammes*, evaporate the remainder to *ten* (10) *grammes*, and mix with the reserved portion. Of this tincture, take any convenient number of parts, and, by means of a water-bath, evaporate it to dryness. Weigh the resulting extract, and from its weight calculate the quantity of extract contained in the *one hundred* (100) *parts* of Tincture obtained; then dissolve the dried extract in the remainder of the Tincture, and add enough of the above menstruum to make the product weigh so many parts that each *one hundred* (100) *parts* of Tincture shall contain *one* (1) *part* of dry extract. Lastly, mix thoroughly, and filter through paper.

Tincture of Ignatia thus prepared represents about 10 grammes of Ignatia in 100 grammes.

411. TINCTURA IODI, CHURCHILL.

Churchill's Tincture of Iodine.

Iodine, *one hundred and sixty-five grammes*	165 Gm.
Potassium Iodide, *thirty-three grammes*	33 Gm.
Water, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Potassium Iodide in the Water, then add the Iodine, and lastly, enough Alcohol to make the Tincture, when completed, measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—Churchill's Tincture of Iodine should not be confounded with Churchill's Iodine Caustic (*Liquor Iodi Causticus*, F. 227).

412. TINCTURA IODI DECOLORATA.

Decolorized Tincture of Iodine.

Iodine, *eighty-three grammes*	83 Gm.
Sodium Hyposulphite, *eighty-three grammes*	83 Gm.
Water, *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Stronger Water of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Digest the Iodine, Sodium Hyposulphite, and Water, at a gentle heat, until a perfect solution, of a dark reddish-brown color, is produced. Then add *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, and afterwards, the Stronger Water of Ammonia. Shake a few minutes until no more bubbles of gas escape, and the liquid has become colorless, with a whitish precipitate (of sulphur) suspended in it. Cool it, if necessary, and add enough Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. Place the bottle containing it in a refrigerator for a few hours, or longer if convenient, then filter, in a covered funnel, and preserve the liquid for use.

Note.—On prolonged standing a crystalline precipitate, of sodium tetrathionate, will usually form in the liquid. This may be removed by filtration.

413. TINCTURA JALAPÆ.

Tincture of Jalap.

Jalap, in fine powder, *two hundred grammes*	200 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol with *one* (1) *volume* of Water. Per-

colate the Jalap with this mixture, in the usual manner, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Tincture are obtained.

Note.—This preparation was official in the U. S. P. of 1870.

414. TINCTURA JALAPÆ COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Jalap.

Jalap, in fine powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes* . .	125 Gm.
Scammony, in powder, *thirty-two grammes*	32 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol, with *one* (1) *volume* of Water. Mix the powders with half their weight of sand; moisten the mixture with a sufficient quantity of the menstruum, pack it in a percolator, and percolate it with the menstruum, in the usual manner, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Tincture are obtained.

415. TINCTURA KINO COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Kino.

Tincture of Kino (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters* . .	100	Cc.
Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters* .	100	Cc.
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters* . . .	65	Cc.
Oil of Cloves, *one and one-half cubic centimeters*	1.5	Cc.
Cochineal, in powder, *nine grammes*	9	Gm.
Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia (U. S. P.), *eight cubic centimeters*	8	Cc.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Triturate the Cochineal with the Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, and gradually add *seven hundred* (700) *cubic centimeters* of Diluted Alcohol. Then add the two Tinctures, the Spirit of Camphor; and the Oil of Cloves, and filter the mixture through paper. Lastly, pass enough Diluted Alcohol through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents about ½ grain, each, of Kino and of Powdered Opium.

416. TINCTURA PAPAVERIS.

Tincture of Poppy.

Poppy capsules, freed from seeds, and in coarse powder, *five hundred grammes*	500 Gm.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Digest the Poppy capsules with *three thousand* (3000) *cubic centimeters* of boiling Water during two hours, then express and strain. Evaporate the strained liquid to *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters*, mix it with *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, and set the mixture aside, well covered, until it is quite cold. Then filter, add the Glycerin to the filtrate, and pass enough of a mixture of *two* (2) *volumes* of Water and *one* (1) *volume* of Alcohol through the filter, to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents 30 grains of Poppy (Capsule) freed from seeds.

417. TINCTURA PECTORALIS.

Pectoral Tincture.

Guttæ Pectorales. Pectoral Drops. Bateman's Pectoral Drops.

Tincture of Opium (U. S. P.), *forty-two cubic centimeters* . . .	42 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Catechu (U. S. P.), *thirty cubic centimeters*	30 Cc.
Spirit of Camphor (U. S. P.), *forty cubic centimeters*	40 Cc.
Oil of Anise, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Caramel, *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.)., a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the first five ingredients with enough Diluted Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Each fluidrachm contains 2½ minims of Tincture of Opium.

418. TINCTURA PERSIONIS.

Tincture of Cudbear.

Cudbear, in fine powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes.*	125 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Pack the Cudbear in a suitable percolator, and percolate it with a mixture of *one* (1) *volume* of Alcohol and *two* (2) *volumes* of Water, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Tincture are obtained.

Note.—This preparation is intended as a coloring agent, when a bright-red tint or color is to be produced, particularly in acid liquids.

419. TINCTURA PERSIONIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Cudbear.

Cudbear, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Caramel, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *one* (1) *volume* of Alcohol with *two* (2) *volumes* of Water. Macerate the Cudbear with *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of the menstruum, during twelve hours, agitating occasionally, and then filter through paper, and add the Caramel, previously dissolved in *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Then pass enough of the before-mentioned menstruum through the filter to make the whole measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This preparation is intended as a coloring agent, when a brownish-red tint or color is to be produced.

420. TINCTURA PIMPINELLÆ.

Tincture of Pimpinella.

Pimpinella, root, *one hundred and sixty-five grammes*	165 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol with *one* (1) *volume* of Water. Macerate the Pimpinella, reduced to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, with enough of the menstruum to keep it distinctly damp during twelve hours. Then percolate it with the same menstruum, in the usual manner, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Tincture are obtained.

Note.—This preparation is approximately of the same strength as that which is official in the *Germ. Pharm.* Pimpinella root is derived from *Pimpinella Saxifraga* Linné, and *Pimpinella magna* Linné.

421. TINCTURA RHEI AQUOSA.

Aqueous Tincture of Rhubarb.

1. **Rhubarb**, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Sodium Borate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty cubic centimeters*	120 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Borate and the Potassium Carbonate in *seven hundred* (700) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and macerate in this solution, during twenty-four hours, the Rhubarb, cut into thin slices and carefully freed from any adhering fine powder. Then strain it through muslin, heat the strained liquid to boiling, add the Cinnamon Water and Alcohol, stir it well and filter, while warm, in a covered funnel.

To the cold filtrate add enough Water to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 5⅔ grains of Rhubarb.

Note.—The product is practically identical with that obtained by the process of the Germ. Pharm., in which this preparation is official. It is liable to deteriorate when kept too long, and should not be prepared in larger quantity than may be consumed within a short time.

When this preparation is required for immediate use, and it is not otherwise obtainable, it may be prepared in the following manner:

2. Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *one hundred cubic centimeters*	100 Cc.
Sodium Borate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Cinnamon Water (U. S. P.), *one hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	150 Cc.
Alcohol, *seventy-five cubic centimeters*	75 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sodium Borate and the Potassium Carbonate in about *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Water. Add the Cinnamon Water, Alcohol, and Fluid Extract of Rhubarb, and lastly, enough Water to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Filter, if necessary.

422. TINCTURA RHEI ET GENTIANÆ.

Tincture of Rhubarb and Gentian.

1. Rhubarb, *seventy grammes*	70 Gm.
Gentian, *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the solids to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, and percolate it, in the usual manner, with Diluted Alcohol, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

Each fluidrachm represents 4 grains of Rhubarb and 1 grain of Gentian.

Note.—When this preparation is required for immediate use, and it is not otherwise obtainable, it may be prepared in the following manner:

2. Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *seventy cubic centimeters.*	70 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Gentian (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half cubic centimeters*	17.5 Cc.
Diluted Alcohol (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extracts with enough Diluted Alcohol to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

423. TINCTURA RHEI VINOSA.

Vinous Tincture of Rhubarb.

Fluid Extract of Rhubarb (U. S. P.), *eighty cubic centimeters.*	80 Cc.
Fluid Extract of Bitter Orange Peel (U. S. P.), *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Tincture of Cardamom (U. S. P.), *eighty cubic centimeters*	80 Cc.
Sugar, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Fluid Extracts and the Tincture with *five hundred* (500) *cubic centimeters* of Sherry Wine. In this dissolve the Sugar by agitation, then add enough Sherry Wine to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

Note.—This preparation corresponds, in strength, to that which is official in the Germ. Pharm.

424. TINCTURA SAPONIS VIRIDIS COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Green Soap.

Soft Soap (U. S. P.), *one hundred and fifty grammes*	150 Gm.
Oil of Cade, *twenty cubic centimeters*	20 Cc.
Alcohol, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Soft Soap in *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol, add the Oil of Cade, and then enough Alcohol to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, and filter.

425. TINCTURA TOLUTANA SOLUBILIS.

Soluble Tincture of Tolu.

Balsam of Tolu, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Magnesium Carbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Glycerin, *four hundred cubic centimeters*	400 Cc.
Water,	
Alcohol, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix *two hundred* (200) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol with the Glycerin, and dissolve the Balsam of Tolu in the mixture with the aid of heat, avoiding loss by evaporation. Next add *four hundred* (400) *cubic centimeters* of Water, and allow the mixture to become cold. Pour off the milky liquid from the resinous precipitate (which latter is to be rejected), mix it with the Magnesium Carbonate, by trituration, and filter.

Lastly, pass enough of a mixture of *one* (1) *volume* of Alcohol and *two* (2) *volumes* of Water through the filter, to make the whole filtrate measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Note.—This preparation may be added to Syrup or Water without producing cloudiness. A mixture of 1 fluidounce of this preparation with 15 fluidounces of Syrup yields a product which may be used as Syrup of Tolu in all cases where the official preparation is not required.

426. TINCTURA VANILLINI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Vanillin.

Compound Essence of Vanillin.

Vanillin, *six and one-half grammes*	6.5 Gm.
Cumarin, *four decigrammes*	0.4 Gm.
Alcohol, *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200 Cc.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Syrup (U. S. P.), *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters.*	125 Cc.
Compound Tincture of Cudbear (F. 419), *sixteen cubic centimeters*	16 Cc.
Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Vanillin and Cumarin in the Alcohol, add the Glycerin, Syrup, and Compound Tincture of Cudbear, and lastly, enough Water to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

427. TINCTURA VIBURNI OPULI COMPOSITA.

Compound Tincture of Viburnum.

Viburnum Opulus, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Dioscorea, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Scullcap, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Cloves, *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Cinnamon, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Glycerin, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder. Mix the Glycerin with *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Alcohol and moisten the powder with *one hundred and fifty* (150) *cubic centimeters* of this Mixture, and macerate for 48 hours in a percolator. Then percolate with the remainder of this menstruum, followed by a mixture of *five* (5) *volumes* of Alcohol and *one* (1) *volume* of Water, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of tincture are obtained.

428. TINCTURA ZEDOARIÆ AMARA.

Bitter Tincture of Zedoary.

Compound Tincture of Zedoary.

Zedoary, root, *two hundred and fifty grammes*	250 Gm.
Aloes, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Rhubarb, *sixty-two grammes*	62 Gm.
Gentian, *sixty-two grammes*	62 Gm.
White Agaric, *sixty-two grammes*	62 Gm.
Saffron, *sixty-two grammes*	62 Gm.
Glycerin, *one hundred and twenty-five cubic centimeters*	125 Cc.
Alcohol,	
Water, of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the solids to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, moisten this with a sufficient quantity of a mixture of *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol and *one* (1) *volume* of Water, and percolate it in the usual manner, with this menstruum, until *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained. Add to this the Glycerin and set it aside. Then continue the percolation, until the drugs are practically exhausted, evaporate the new percolate to *one hundred and twenty-five* (125) *cubic centimeters*, and add it to the reserved portion.

Each fluidrachm represents 15 grains of Zedoary, 7½ grains of Aloes, and 3¾ grains, each, of the other drugs.

Note.—The above preparation is not identical with the *Tinctura Zedoariæ Composita* (also known as *Tinctura Carminativa, Tinctura Wedelii*) which was formerly official in some continental Pharmacopœias.

429. TINCTURÆ ÆTHEREÆ.

Ethereal Tinctures.

General Formula.

The Drug, properly comminuted, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Alcohol,	
Ether (U. S. P.), of each, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Percolate the Drug in the usual manner, but with proper precautions to avoid loss of menstruum by evaporation, with a mixture of *one* (1) *volume* of Ether, and *two* (2) *volumes* of Alcohol, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained.

Note.—This formula is to be used, when Ethereal Tinctures of Belladonna, Castor, Digitalis, Lobelia, Valerian, or of other drugs, are to be prepared.

430. TROCHISCI MAGNESIÆ.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Troches of Magnesia.

Magnesia, *nineteen and one-half grammes*	19.50 Gm.
Nutmeg, in fine powder, *one gramme*	1 Gm.
Sugar, in fine powder, *fifty-eight and one-half grammes*	58.5 Gm.
Mucilage of Tragacanth (U. S. P.), a sufficient quantity	
To make one hundred troches	100 troches.

Rub the Magnesia and the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed; then with Mucilage of Tragacanth, form a mass, to be divided into *one hundred* (100) *troches.*

431. TROCHISCI SODII SANTONINATIS.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Troches of Sodium Santoninate.

Sodium Santoninate, in fine powder, *six and one-half grammes.*	6.50 Gm.
Sugar, in fine powder, *one hundred and thirty grammes*	130 Gm.
Tragacanth, in fine powder, *three and three-fourths grammes*	3.75 Gm.
Orange Flower Water, a sufficient quantity	
To make one hundred troches	100 troches.

Rub the powders together until they are thoroughly mixed, then, with Orange Flower Water, form a mass, to be divided into *one hundred* (100) *troches.*

Troches of Sodium Santoninate should be kept in dark amber-colored vials.

432. UNGUENTUM ACIDI GALLICI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Ointment of Gallic Acid.

Gallic Acid, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Benzoinated Lard (U. S. P.), *ninety grammes*	90 Gm.

Rub the Gallic Acid with the Benzoinated Lard, gradually added, until they are thoroughly mixed, avoiding the use of an iron spatula.

433. UNGUENTUM CALAMINÆ.

Calamine Ointment.

Unguentum Zinci Carbonatis (Impuri). Unguentum Calaminare. Turner's Cerate.

Prepared Calamine, *sixteen and one-half grammes*	16.5 Gm.
Ointment (U. S. P.), *eighty-three and one-half grammes*	83.5 Gm.

Mix them intimately, by trituration, so as to produce a smooth and homogeneous ointment.

434. UNGUENTUM CAMPHORÆ.

Camphor Ointment.

Unguentum Camphoratum.

Camphor, in coarse powder, *twenty-two grammes*	22 Gm.
White Wax, *eleven grammes*	11 Gm.
Lard, *sixty-seven grammes*	67 Gm.

Melt the White Wax and Lard with a gentle heat, then add the Camphor, and stir the Ointment until it is cold.

435. UNGUENTUM FUSCUM.

Brown Ointment.

Unguentum Matris. Mother's Salve.

Camphorated Brown Plaster (F. 119), *fifty grammes*	50 Gm.
Olive Oil, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.
Suet, *twenty-five grammes*	25 Gm.

Melt them together, and stir the mass until it is cold.

436. UNGUENTUM MEZEREI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Mezereum Ointment.

Fluid Extract of Mezereum (F. 170), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Lard, *eighty grammes*	80 Gm.
Yellow Wax, *twelve grammes*	12 Gm.

Melt together the Lard and Wax with a moderate heat, add the Fluid Extract, and stir the mixture constantly until the Alcohol has evaporated; then continue to stir until cool.

437. UNGUENTUM PICIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Tar Ointment.

Oil of Tar, *four grammes*	4 Gm.
Tincture of Benzoin (U. S. P.), *two cubic centimeters*	2 Cc.
Oxide of Zinc, *three grammes*	3 Gm.
Yellow Wax, *twenty-six grammes*	26 Gm.
Lard, *thirty-two grammes*	32 Gm.
Cotton Seed Oil, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.

Melt the Yellow Wax and Lard with the Cotton Seed Oil at a gentle heat. Add the Tincture of Benzoin, and continue heating until all the Alcohol has evaporated. Then withdraw the heat, add the Oil of Tar, and finally the Oxide of Zinc, incorporating the latter thoroughly, so that on cooling, a smooth, homogeneous ointment may result.

438. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS ALKALINUM.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Alkaline Sulphur Ointment.

Washed Sulphur, *twenty grammes*	20 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Water, *five cubic centimeters*	5 Cc.
Benzoinated Lard (U. S. P.), *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.

Rub the Sulphur with the Potassium Carbonate and the Water, gradually add the Benzoinated Lard, and mix thoroughly.

439. UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS COMPOSITUM.

Compound Sulphur Ointment.

Wilkinson's Ointment. Hebra's Itch Ointment.

Precipitated Calcium Carbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Sublimed Sulphur, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Oil of Cade, *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Soft Soap (U. S. P.), *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.
Lard, *thirty grammes*	30 Gm.

Mix the Lard with the Soft Soap and Oil of Cade. Then gradually incorporate the Sublimed Sulphur and Precipitated Calcium Carbonate.

440. VINUM ALBUM FORTIUS.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Stronger White Wine.

White Wine, *eight hundred and seventy-five grammes*	875 Gm.
Alcohol, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.

Mix them.

When tested for Alcohol, Stronger White Wine should contain not less than twenty (20) *per cent. nor more than twenty-five* (25) *per cent. of Absolute Alcohol by weight.*

441. VINUM ALOES.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Wine of Aloes.

Purified Aloes (U. S. P.), *sixty grammes*	60 Gm.
Cardamom, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Ginger, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Stronger White Wine (F. 440), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	1000 Gm.

Mix the Aloes, Cardamom, and Ginger, and reduce them to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder. Macerate the powder with *nine hun-*

dred (900) *grammes* of Stronger White Wine for seven days, with occasional agitation, and filter through paper, adding, through the filter, enough Stronger White Wine to make the filtered liquid weigh *one thousand* (1000) *grammes*.

442. VINUM AURANTII.

Wine of Orange.

Oil of Bitter Orange, *one cubic centimeter*	1 Cc.
Alcohol, *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Triturate the Purified Talcum, first with the Alcohol, in which the Oil of Bitter Orange had previously been dissolved, and afterwards with *seven hundred and fifty* (750) *cubic centimeters* of Sherry Wine, gradually added. Filter the mixture through a wetted filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear, and lastly, pass enough Sherry Wine through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*. .

443. VINUM AURANTII COMPOSITUM.

Compound Wine of Orange.

Elixir Aurantiorum Compositum (Germ. Pharm.). *Compound Elixir of Orange*:

Bitter Orange Peel, *two hundred grammes*	200 Gm.
Absinthium, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Menyanthes, leaves, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Cascarilla, *sixty-five grammes*	65 Gm.
Cinnamon (Cassia), *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Gentian, *forty grammes*	40 Gm.
Potassium Carbonate, *ten grammes*	10 Gm.
Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Reduce the six first-named drugs to a moderately coarse (No. 40) powder, mix with this the Potassium Carbonate, moisten the mixture with Sherry Wine, and let it macerate during twenty-four hours. Then pack it in a percolator, and percolate with Sherry Wine, in the usual manner, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of product are obtained.

Note.—The Germ. Pharm. directs to macerate the Orange Peel, Cinnamon and Potassium Carbonate, with the Sherry Wine, and then to add the other drugs in form of extracts. The proportions above given produce a product practically identical with that of the Germ. Pharm.

444. VINUM CARNIS.

Wine of Beef.

Beef and Wine.

Extract of Beef, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Hot Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Pour the Hot Water upon the Extract of Beef contained in a mortar or other suitable vessel, and triturate until a smooth mixture results. Then gradually add, while stirring, *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters* of Sherry Wine. Transfer the mixture to a bottle, set this aside for a few days in a cold place, if convenient, then filter, and pass enough Sherry Wine through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 2 grains of Extract of Beef.

Note.—The Extract of Beef suitable for this or similar preparations is that which is prepared by Liebig's method.

445. VINUM CARNIS ET FERRI.

Wine of Beef and Iron.

Beef, Wine and Iron.

Extract of Beef, *thirty-five grammes*	35 Gm.
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35 Cc.
Hot Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Pour the Hot Water upon the Extract of Beef contained in a mortar or other suitable vessel, and triturate until a smooth mixture results. Then gradually add, while stirring, *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Sherry Wine. Next add the Tincture and enough Sherry Wine to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Transfer the mixture to a bottle, set this aside for a few days in a cold place, if convenient, filter, and pass enough Sherry Wine through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluidrachm represents 2 grains of Extract of Beef, and 2 minims of Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron.

Note.—Regarding Extract of Beef, see Note to F. 444.

446. VINUM CARNIS, FERRI ET CINCHONÆ.

Wine of Beef, Iron and Cinchona.

Beef, Wine, Iron and Cinchona.

Extract of Beef, *thirty-five grammes*	35	Gm.
Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407), *thirty-five cubic centimeters*	35	Cc.
Quinine Sulphate, *two grammes*	2	Gm.
Cinchonidine Sulphate, *one gramme*	1	Gm.
Citric Acid, *seventy-five centigrammes*	0.75	Gm.
Hot Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60	Cc.
Angelica Wine, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Citric Acid and the Quinine and Cinchonidine Sulphates in the Hot Water, and pour the solution upon the Extract of Beef contained in a mortar, or other suitable vessel. Triturate the liquid with the Extract, until they form a smooth mixture, then gradually add, while stirring, *eight hundred* (800) *cubic centimeters* of Angelica Wine, and afterwards the Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron. Transfer the mixture to a bottle, set this aside for a few days in a cold place, if convenient, filter, and pass enough Angelica Wine through the filter to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents about 2 grains of Extract of Beef, 2 minims of Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron, and small quantities of Cinchona alkaloids.

Note.—Regarding Extract of Beef, see Note to F. 444. Angelica Wine is a variety of sweet California wine.

447. VINUM ERYTHROXYLI.

Wine of Erythroxylon.

Wine of Coca.

Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Alcohol, *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65	Cc.
Sugar, *sixty-five grammes*	65	Gm.
Claret Wine, a sufficient quantity		
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000	Cc.

Dissolve the Sugar in about *six hundred* (600) *cubic centimeters* of Claret Wine, add the Alcohol and Fluid Extract, and enough Claret Wine to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.* Let the mixture stand a few days in a cold place, if convenient, then filter and pass enough Claret Wine through the filter, to restore the original volume.

Each fluidounce represents 30 grains of Erythroxylon (Coca).

Note.—In place of Claret Wine, any other palatable wine may be used, according to the demand or preference of the prescriber or consumer.

448. VINUM ERYTHROXYLI AROMATICUM.

Aromatic Wine of Erythroxylon.

Aromatic Wine of Coca.

Fluid Extract of Erythroxylon (U. S. P.), *sixty-five cubic centimeters*	65 Cc.
Compound Elixir of Taraxacum (F. 111), *ten cubic centimeters*	10 Cc.
Syrup of Coffee (F. 367), *twenty-five cubic centimeters*	25 Cc.
Port Wine, *one hundred and sixty-five cubic centimeters*	165 Cc.
Aromatic Elixir (U. S. P.), *three hundred cubic centimeters*	300 Cc.
Sherry Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the five first-named ingredients with *four hundred* (400) *cubic centimeters* of Sherry Wine. Let the mixture stand several days in a cold place, if convenient, then filter, and pass enough Sherry Wine through the filter to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidounce represents 30 grains of Erythroxylon (Coca).

449. VINUM FRAXINI AMERICANÆ.

Wine of White Ash.

Fraxinus (bark) in No. 40 powder, *five hundred grammes*	500 Gm.
Stronger White Wine (F. 440), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Moisten the powdered Fraxinus with *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Stronger White Wine, macerate it during three days in a well covered vessel, then pack it in a percolator, and gradually pour on Stronger White Wine, until *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained. Keep the product in well-stoppered bottles, which should be completely filled, and stored in a cool place.

Each fluidrachm represents 30 grains of Fraxinus (bark).

Note.—Fraxinus bark is the inner bark of the trunk or root of *Fraxinus Americana* Linné (White Ash).

450. VINUM PEPSINI.

Wine of Pepsin.

Pepsin (U. S. P.), *seventeen and one-half grammes*	17.5 Gm.
Glycerin, *fifty cubic centimeters*	50 Cc.
Hydrochloric Acid (U. S. P.), *four cubic centimeters*	4 Cc.
Water, *sixty cubic centimeters*	60 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *sixteen grammes*	16 Gm.
Stronger White Wine (F. 440), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Mix the Water, Glycerin and Hydrochloric Acid, and agitate the Pepsin with the mixture until it is completely disintegrated and apparently dissolved. Then add enough Stronger White Wine to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*, mix the liquid intimately with the Purified Talcum, allow it to stand for a week, if convenient, frequently shaking, then filter, and pass enough Stronger White Wine through the filter to restore the original volume.

Each fluidrachm represents 1 grain of Pepsin (*U. S. P.*).

451. VINUM PICIS.

Wine of Tar.

Tar, *one hundred grammes*	100 Gm.
Water, *two hundred and fifty cubic centimeters*	250 Cc.
Pumice, in moderately fine powder, *one hundred and twenty-five grammes*	125 Gm.
Stronger White Wine (F. 440), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Upon the Tar contained in a suitable vessel pour *two hundred and fifty* (250) *cubic centimeters* of cold Water, and triturate the mixture thoroughly; then pour off the Water and throw it away. Mix the remaining Tar thoroughly with the powdered Pumice, and add *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters* of Stronger White Wine. Stir frequently during four hours, then transfer the mixture to a wetted filter, and, after the liquid has passed, pour on enough Stronger White Wine to make the filtrate measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

452. VINUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ.

Wine of Wild Cherry.

Wild Cherry, in No. 40 powder, *two hundred and fifty grammes*.	250 Gm.
Sugar, *one hundred and sixty-five grammes*	165 Gm.
Water, *two hundred cubic centimeters*	200 Cc.
Alcohol, *seventy-five cubic centimeters*	75 Cc.
Purified Talcum (F. 395), *fifteen grammes*	15 Gm.
Angelica Wine, a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand cubic centimeters	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the Sugar in the Water. Moisten the Wild Cherry with a sufficient quantity of this solution, and allow it to macerate during one hour. Then transfer it to a percolator, pour upon it the remainder of the solution, and afterwards enough Angelica Wine until *nine hundred* (900) *cubic centimeters* of percolate are obtained. Add to this the Alcohol, mix the Purified Talcum intimately with the liquid, then filter, returning the first portions of the filtrate until it runs through clear, and finally pass enough Angelica Wine through the filter, to make the product measure *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters*.

Each fluidrachm represents 15 grains of Wild Cherry.

453. VINUM PRUNI VIRGINIANÆ FERRATUM.

Ferrated Wine of Wild Cherry.

Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron (F. 407), *eighty-five cubic centimeters*	**85 Cc.**
Wine of Wild Cherry (F. 452), enough to make *one thousand cubic centimeters*	**1000 Cc.**

Mix the Tincture with enough Wine of Wild Cherry to make *one thousand* (1000) *cubic centimeters.*

Each fluidrachm represents 5 minims of Tincture of Citro-Chloride of Iron and 13¾ grains of Wild Cherry.

454. VINUM RHEI.

(U. S. P., 1880.)

Wine of Rhubarb.

Rhubarb, in No. 30 powder, *one hundred grammes*	**100 Gm.**
Calamus, in No. 30 powder, *ten grammes*	**10 Gm.**
Stronger White Wine (F. 440), a sufficient quantity	
To make one thousand grammes	**1000 Gm.**

Moisten the mixed powders with *fifty* (50) *grammes* of Stronger White Wine, pack the mixture in a conical glass percolator, and gradually pour enough Stronger White Wine upon it to make the filtered liquid weigh *one thousand* (1000) *grammes.*

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The figures refer to the pages. To save unnecessary repetition of Latin and English titles, when these are practically identical, the several titles beginning with "Ceratum" and "Cerate," "Elixir" (Engl. "Elixir"), "Linimentum" and "Liniment," "Spiritus" and "Spirit," "Syrupus" and "Syrup," "Tinctura" and "Tincture" have been arranged, respectively, in *one* series. Under the list of Fluid Extracts, the word "Fluidum" has been abbreviated to "Fl."

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